THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1864. NO. 39.

The Daily Commercial.

Evidence from the Spot.

We no longer depend upon letters of correspondents "at the front" for the testimony that the rebel soldiers regularly and vociferously shout their huzzas for McCLELLAN, as we have living witnesses who have seen and heard it, much to their amazement. One hundred and eighty soldiers of the 79th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, have just returned to their homes, after serving three years in the service of their country in the Army of the West, latterly under General SHERMAN, who, before leaving their comrades on the field, witnessed the occurrence to which they testify. Thirteen of these soldiers were in Pittsburgh yesterday, and two of them spoke at Concert Hall last evening. Eleven of them prepared and signed the following document, to which we invite special attention:

We, the undersigned, members of Co. D, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Henry A. Hambright, on our return home, after three years in the service of our country, testify to the following facts as true of our own knowledge:—At the battle of Resaca, in Georgia, on the 15th day of October, 1864, and at other times and places, we distinctly and clearly heard the soldiers of the rebel army cheering for Jeff. Davis and George B. McClellan. Some of us are not clear in the recollection of the cheers for Jeff. Davis, but we are positive as to the huzzas for McClellan. Besides, all the rebel prisoners with whom we conversed since the Presidential nominations agreed in assuring us that their only hope of establishing a Southern Confederacy rested on the election of Geo. B. McClellan for President of the United States. (Signed,)

LAFAYETTE CUBBERSON, private, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
MICHAEL BERRY, First Sergeant, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
GEORGE W. GIBSON, private, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
G. W. POTTS, private, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
FREDERICK LEHMAN, musician, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
JOHN M. YORK, private, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
LEWIS CYPHERS, private, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
WM. GALBREATH, private, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
WM. B. BUTLER, private, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
AMZI ECKELS, private, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
JOHN HODGE, private, Co. D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

These veterans have done good service to their country, and now on their return home desire still to be identified with the upholders of their country's flag, and to that end will make another advance upon the enemy on the 8th of November. They have already been engaged in the following battles, besides an indefinite number of skirmishes: Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, three engagements at Resaca, Alatoona, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Jonesboro. None of these men voted at the recent elections, as they were at that time on their way home, and instead of voting on the 11th inst. took a hand in the battle of Resaca, which had been brought on by a movement on the part of HOOD. It was during this last engagement that they heard the rebels yell for McCLELLAN for President of the United States. Now, who is the rebel candidate for the Presidency?

A Beacon on the Border.

Those are spirits to be proud of who live away up in Vermont. American noblemen occupy that State. They are worthy the position they occupy on our Northern frontier, and are worthy our praise for occupying it so well. When the news reached the interior towns and villages of the State that a raid had been made upon St. Albans by Rebel thieves and murderers, the bells rung out the alarm and the people turned out in such multitudes as to show that neither the men nor the gallant courage of Vermont were exhausted, notwithstanding the immense proportion of her population now on Southern battlefields. Such an exhibition of heroism is more glorious than even that of the Spartans of old. They stand on our border as a grand beacon light to the British people and government, pointing them to the fact that the elements of our national defense have been, as yet, little more than tapped; that come what may, our people are prepared to take up arms for the defense of their homes and the interests of the Republic. The recent demonstration in Vermont was a revival of the spirit of '76, different only in its magnitude. Men left their books and their anvils by spontaneous and common consent, and rushed to arms without any expenditure of patriotic speech or any appeal for hundred days' men. A *man* in Vermont is the true synonym of what is noble and valorous—is always prepared for war—even ready to march, and would doubtless just as soon march farther North as he would farther South in defense of the American soil and republic. The Bishop of Vermont was not born there, and inherits but little of its spirit, hence he is not the oracle by which it may be safe for aristocratic Canadians to judge the lords or the ladies either of that gallant State, that Northern light which reflects brighter than ever on the field of our National constellation.

The Soldiers Vote.

The Democrats, through their committees and journals, are calling on their friends throughout the State, to take steps to secure the votes of as many soldiers as can be induced to vote for McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. This is entirely proper and legitimate, and we refer to it simply to express the hope that we have heard the last of the clamor against the constitutionality of the law conferring on soldiers the right to vote. By organizing under, and availing themselves of the law, the Democrats conclude themselves on that point.

THEY CONFESS.—The rebels confess that they were defeated by SHERIDAN on the 19th. This is remarkable. Thus far, since the war began, they had admitted but some three or four defeats, notwithstanding they are on their last legs. The admission is the most complete proof possible of the decisive character of the action.

THE arrest of Lieut. BRAINE, the captor of the Roanoke, by the British authorities, and the refusal of the Court to release him on bail, is evidence of an improved disposition towards the Federal Government. It is not too much to say that one year ago BRAINE would have been bailed.

Major-General Frank Herron.

The telegraph informs us that this distinguished young Pittsburgh General is at Little Rock, Ark., on an inspecting tour. The state of affairs in that department has not been as satisfactory as it might be, and if there is any general officer who can improve it that one is General Herron. He is thoroughly acquainted with the territory, and this fact, added to his admirable military skill, will enable him to act to the benefit of the Government as well as his own credit. It would be a glorious coincidence if General Herron should happen to meet with the Rebel General Price, rout his forces, and capture the rebellious Missourian. Gen. Herron has had an arduous campaign in Texas and Louisiana, and after his tour through Arkansas and Kansas, will come home to Pittsburgh on a brief furlough. He will be here for the holidays, and his hosts of friends in this community will be glad to welcome him as one of their most distinguished representatives in the army of the Union.

UNION MEETING IN CONCERT HALL.

Speeches by Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, Hon. Amos Myers, Rev. Dr. Prestley, Lafayette Culbertson, and Lewis Chester, of the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers—Songs by the Central Union Glee Club.

Concert Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening with enthusiastic Union men, presided over by John M. Killen, assisted by David Collins, James Montooth, and Wm. Woods, as Vice-Presidents, the reporters of the press present acting as Secretaries. After the organization of the meeting had been effected Gen. Moorhead announced that Rev. Mr. Bain, of Cannonsburg, would address the people of Pittsburgh this evening, in Concert Hall; Hon. John Cessna, on Saturday night; and Hon. Samuel Galway, on next Tuesday evening.

Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington County, was introduced to the meeting by the President as the gallows Union man who had so handsomely beaten Jesse Leazear, of Greene County, for Congress, on the second Tuesday in October. Mr. Lawrence excused himself from speaking, saying that he was at present under the care of a physican, and had not the physical strength to address the meeting.

The Central Union Glee Club, of Pittsburgh, then favored the meeting with two of their popular songs.

Hon. Amos Myers, of Clarion county, next addressed the meeting at some length. The South conceived the idea that cotton was king, and that in the event of a Southern Confederacy being established the North would become tributary to their king. This was a mistake. A new king had been found in the North, even king oil; the vastness of whose treasure threw king cotton far into the shade. But these two kings would soon become one, and who can undertake to estimate the wealth, power and greatness of our country. The speaker said the roseate hues of the morning of final victory over the South were breaking upon the country. It was a falsehood that the war had been a failure; and when the framers of the Chicago platform made the lying assertion, the devil was father to the thought. In the second plank of the Chicago platform it was claimed that the party extended their sympathy to the soldier. This was another falsehood, for actions speak louder than words. Had not the Copperheads thrown every obstacle in the way of the soldiers voting, aided by the judiciary and at the ballot box? Every Democrat was not a traitor; but every traitor in the North claimed to be a Democrat. McClellan was placed upon the Chicago platform; but concluded that he must write a war letter, with which to keep the two wings of the party together. The letter was written, the world, but when it was carefully scanned there was but little war in it, scarcely a pistol, surely not a cannon or gun in size. The peace men were all right—they swallowed the platform; and Little Mac was satisfied that his letter would be swallowed by the War Democrats, and all would be well. Vallandigham was at Chicago; he demanded the naming of the candidate or the making of the platform. He was awarded the latter, and he performed his part of the job most effectually; he had erected a scaffold in the shape of a platform, from which more Democrats would be seen dangling after the 8th of November, politically speaking, than ever before stood upon nothing and kicked at it. The vote in the State at the late election had been very close, but the soldiers' ballot made it all right. It was a happy thing for the country that a law was passed allowing our brave soldiers to vote; for only were they able to whip the rebels on the field of battle but on the battle field had conquered the Copperheads at home. The speaker contended that it was the duty of Congress to allow every soldier who has fought in this war one hundred and sixty acres of the land claimed by the traitors of the South, and then hurrah for Uncle Sam!

In Dixie's land, we'll take our stand,
And live and die in Dixie.

The speech of Mr. Myers was an able effort, and during its delivery he was loudly cheered.

Rev. Dr. Prestley, of Allegheny, announced that there would be a meeting held in the Seventh Ward on Friday evening, which would be addressed by Rev. Dr. Prestley and Rev. Dr. Douglass. The General had said that Lincoln would receive 180 majority in the Seventh Ward, but that "Old Abe" would get over 200. [Cheers.]

Dr. Douglass followed with a few remarks principally to a review of the Chicago platform. He asserted the Rothschilds of Europe were holders of the rebel bonds to ahu ndred thousand dollars. August Belmont was the agent of these Jewish bankers in this country; if the Southern Confederacy was a success, then their bonds would be worth a dollar; if it failed they would not be worth a copper. Or, if McClellan was elected, and the South came back into the Union, and the North assumed their debt, then the bonds would be good; but elect Lincoln, restore the Union and discard the rebel debt, and the bonds are good for nothing. Hence Belmont is playing for a heavy stake, and hopes by the election of McClellan, to secure to his European masters the full amount of their bonds.

Lafayette Culbertson, and Levi Chester, of Monongahela City, were introduced to the meeting by Hon. George V. Lawrence, who vouched for them as being brave soldiers who had served their country faithfully for three years, and as men in whose words the most implicit confidence might be placed. Mr. Culbertson stated to the meeting that during the battle of Resaca, in Georgia, on the 15th day of October last, he heard the rebels cheering loudly for George B. McClellan, and further, that rebel prisoners with whom he conversed, declared to him that all their hopes of success in establishing a Southern Confederacy rested upon the election of General McClellan to the Presidency, at the November election. Levi Chester, a comrade-in-arms of Culbertson in three years of war, who had tested his valor and devotion to his country on more than fifteen battle-fields, made a few remarks fully corroborating his war-worn companion's statements. At the conclusion of his remarks three cheers were given for the brave men of the 79th, and after a song by the glee club the meeting adjourned.

UNION MEETING IN NOBLESTOWN.

A Grand Demonstration.

The Procession Two Miles in Length—Banners and Patriotic Devices.

The Union people of the southern part of Allegheny county held a mass meeting yesterday at Noblestown, which was one of the grandest demonstrations that has ever taken place outside of the cities. Delegations were present from Canonsburg and Cecil township, Washington county, and from Findley, North Fayette, South Fayette, Robinson, Moon and Snowden townships, of this county. The attendance was very large, and the delegations being mounted on horseback or in wagons. They each carried banners appropriately inscribed, and were accompanied by brass bands, martial music and glee clubs.

The procession formed about two miles from the village of Noblestown, and was at least two miles in length. The Washington county delegations had the right of the procession, and were accompanied by the Canonsburg glee club.

The Moon township delegation, numbering sixty-five, followed in wagons, carrying a large number of flags. Robinson township, numbering fifty, succeeded, their wagons being also gaily decorated with flags and everygreens.

The South Fayette delegation, numbering one hundred and seventy-five, came next, all in wagons. They had one large wagon drawn by twenty four horses, in which were mounted young ladies. They carried several banners, the inscriptions on some of which being: "In God is our trust. Under His guidance the enemies of Liberty we will subdue;" "The way of the transgressor is hard." An illustration of an eagle with a copperhead in its mouth, bore the inscription, "Ye are of your father, the Devil." Another banner represented "Little Mac" falling through the Chicago platform, the candidate exclaiming—"Anything you like; only make me President."

Findley township followed with a delegation of one hundred and ten. They carried an elegant banner, lettered with "Lincoln and Johnson." "The Union." The Clinton Relief Association's banners were inscribed, "Mac will give the Rebels all they want. A big cannon powder, shot and shell." Other banners bore the following inscriptions: "The Union, now and Forever;" "The Old Keystone good for Old Abe;" "If you vote for Mac the war will commence. Come out in November and vote for Old Abe;" "Don't vote for Mac. He slept on the Gunboat—and he is a brave man is he." The display of this delegation was a very creditable one.

North Fayette followed with a delegation of two hundred. Eleven young ladies, clothed in mourning, representing the rebellious States, accompanied the delegation. The ladies were on horseback, and carried a banner with an appropriate inscription.

Snowden township came next with a delegation of forty, accompanied by a glee club. Other small delegations followed. The procession passed through the village to a large field about a mile distant, where a stand for the speakers was erected.

On arriving at the stand, the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Rev. F. A. Hutchinson.

Vice Presidents—Alex. McNary, John N. McDonald, Samuel Morehead, Capt. John Young.

Secretaries—F. Coleman, Thos. Hindman, Thomas Davis, John Paxton, A. L. Stoddart, H. Marshall, Lindy, J. J. McMunn, G. Coop, C. Calligan, L. Milligan—all returned soldiers.

On taking the stand, Rev. Hutchinson made a brief speech, urging it as the religious duty of every patriot in the present crisis to support the Union cause, by rallying to the polls and voting for the Union nominees.

Speeches were then made by General J. K. Moorhead, Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, Rev. T. M. Boyle, Rev. J. W. Bain, of Canonsburg, and Alex. Wilson, Esq., of Findley. The several speakers were listened to with the greatest attention, and frequently interrupted with hearty cheers for the Union and Liberty.

Altogether the demonstration was one of which the people of Noblestown and surrounding country have reason to feel proud. It was a grand affair, and its brilliancy was heightened by the large number of beautiful and true-hearted women who graced the occasion with their presence.

THE BATTLE OF ALATOONA.

A Bloody Combat and Glorious Repulse of the Enemy.

ROME, GEORGIA, Oct. 12, 1864.

The last ten days have been marked by manœuvre, skirmish and battle. Never before in American history has there been such a succession of unexpected, and, therefore, startling events.

On Monday, the 3d of October, it was known that Hood, with 30'000 foot and 10,000 horse, and supplied with the necessary munitions of war to give battle, was on the north bank of the Chattahoochie, and moving towards Dallas.

The three armies under Sherman were encamped at East Point, Decatur and Atlanta. A brigade of infantry covered the railroad from Atlanta to Marietta, and a similar force was stretched along from Atlanta to Alatoona, with perhaps the fragments of three decimated regiments stationed at the Pass.

A few troops held the village of Cartersville, and one division, under Brigadier-General John M. Corse, of Iowa, constituted the isolated garrison at Rome.

The bridge over the Chatahoochie had been washed away in a storm; Forrest had severed communication between Chattanooga and Nashville; driftwood had leveled the bridge spanning the Oostahaula at Resaca, and a large body of rebel cavalry held Big Shanty. Such was the situation when the stars peeped out from their ether bed in the clear blue sky on Monday morning.

A commander with less resources and undaunted bravery than General Sherman would have contemplated the situation with horror. Not so with the hero of Atlanta.

Signalling from Atlanta to Rome, through the stations at Chattahoochie, Marietta, Kennesaw, Alatoona and Kingston, he ordered Gen. Corse to abandon Rome, if necessary, and hold the pass of Alatoona. The troops at Marietta repaired in force to Kennesaw Mountain, in obedience to his telegram, and the Armies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee, with himself at their head, took the field. A sufficient garrison was left at Atlanta.

Tuesday morning found Doring's and French's divisions of Hood's army, in undisputed possession of the railroad from Big Shanty to the town of Ackworth, which possession they improved only to destroy. For the length of ten miles they left not even so much as a rail.

Stanley, in command of the Army of the Cumberland, crossed the river at Vining's Station, and Howard pontooned the stream at Sand Town, making good speed, both of them. Cox, with the Army of the Ohio, followed at close intervals.

Tuesday night the armies of the Republic occupied the old rebel works at the base of Kennesaw and Lost Mountains. The enemy's force held the Union works confronting them, his left resting near Burnt Hickory. History often repeats itself; there it had reversed itself.

Late that night General Corse, with fragments of one brigade, embarked on the cars and reached Alatoona before daylight on Wednesday morning. The rebel infantry, under Major-General S. G. French, of Stuart's (late Polk's) corps, was at that time encircling Alatoona, and held the road for several miles north. So confident were they of an easy capture of Alatoona that they had not even taken to fire the depot containing supplies was found dead, his torch still burning, and in his clenched hand.

Among the wounded prisoners was found a Missouri girl, dressed in male attire. The amputation of a leg disclosed her sex.

General Young was placed in an ambulance and his soldiers attempted to get him away in it, but were unsuccessful. Garrard's cavalry brought the General to Rome.

A million rations were in store at Alatoona. As the fight was brought on to obtain these, the rebel soldiers call it the "Hard-tack Battle!"

French asked for peace and bread—General Corse gave him war and lead!

Hood packed his supply train in sight of the patriots at Alatoona, and ordered French to *draw* rations. Corse declared, on pain of "a needless effusion of blood," that he shouldn't *issue*, except with General Sherman's approval. And he didn't.

Our casualties amounted to 697, of whom 145 were killed.

Officers who were there affirm that General French opened on Alatoona with artillery from the Dallas Road, while he sent in a flag of truce, demanding capitulation, on the Cartersville Road, thereby that he richly merited what he got—a sound thrashing!

Hood withdrew his army that evening to avoid a battle, and passed over in the direction of Rome. His movements have not yet been fully developed, but it is safe to say he will be checkmated.

Repeated efforts were made to reinforce General Corse at Alatoona, but without success. A fresh brigade of Corse's division, delayed by a railroad accident, arrived at Alatoona Thursday morning. General Raum, at Cartersville, was exceedingly anxious to help the besieged, but could not obtain the permission of French. Prisoners assert that General Hood placed French in arrest "for not taking Alatoona!"

The horses of Gen. Corse and staff were all killed. The General had three orderlies with him. One of them was killed, another severely wounded. The struggle, so fierce, so obstinate, so relentless, proved *there was not a single coward in the Union ranks.* While history is lavish with plaudits for those warriors who immortalized the Pass of Thermopylæ, it is but faint praise to bestow upon the heroic dead—those who so signally defended the Pass of Alatoona!—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

George Francis Train on the Stump.

Great Union Campaign Speech.

The erratic though world-renowned George Francis Train made a speech on Saturday night, at the hall of the Republican Intinerables, Philadelphia, which was listened to with almost breathless attention by one of the largest audiences ever gathered within the walls of a public hall. Mr. Train's appointments from now until the day of election embrace the principal cities and towns in Pennsylvania. He will speak in Pittsburgh on Friday evening, November 4th. On being introduced to the meeting in Philadelphia Saturday night, he was received with great applause. He commenced his speech by sketching at length, in the most humorous style, the incidents of his past life.

He would confess that in days gone by he had bitterly denounced the present Administration for what he *then* considered its tyranny and fanaticism. For doing so he had been knocked down in Wall street, shot at in Baltimore, nearly bayoneted at Davenport, almost assassinated at Alton, and finally was about the last man before Vallandigham to be escorted over the lines by a military guard. Laughter.) But, notwithstanding all this, his later experience had forced upon him the conviction that he must rank himself among its supporters. He had gone to the Chicago Democratic Convention, and found it governed by the Albany Regency and the House of Rothschild. He had gone to support the nomination of a War candidate on the fair and unequivocal platform of the Union; the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. (Loud applause.) He went for the man who, as a member of Buchanan's old Cabinet, wrote that glorious sentiment, "If any man tear down the American flag shoot him on the spot." (Cheers.) And for Vice-President he would say that old salamander who lashed himself to the main-mast, and amid the shot and shell of battle rode into the harbor of Mobile unhurt. (Laughter.)

But the Democrats said this would not do, and then he saw their treason. He had worked against the nomination of George McClellan; for every single thing that could be brought against Mr. Lincoln could also be brought against him. The speaker saw the cohesive power of "the spoils," but new spoils were set to work. But when they saw he was against McClellan, they refused him admittance to the Convention, which was nothing more than a great rotten cheese, in which it was disgusting to see the creeping political maggots. (Great laughter.) The Pennsylvania delegation cringed like whipped spaniels before the New York delegation, which ruled the Convention. When New York took a pinch of snuff, Pennsylvania sneezed. When ever Angust Belmont laid a political egg, every Democrat in the country cackled. Shouts of laughter.) Still I worked, and at one time had nearly two hundred delegates for Dix. (Cheers.) George H. Pendleton said to me, on that Monday morning, "Go home, my lad, I will do all I can to defeat McClellen." But at ten o'clock the next morning, they offered him the Vice Presidency, and he went over.

And so it was with them all. They were neither fish, flesh, fowl or mackerel. (Laughter.) To please their trimmers' candidate for President, they said war; to please their Peace Democrats, they said peace; to frenzy with delight their whole party, they shouted plunder. (Great laughter and applause.) It reminds me of the old resolutions adopted by a board of county commissioners one time: 1. *Resolved*, That we have a new jail. 2. That the jail stand where the old one did. 3. That the old jail be not removed until the new one is built. (Shouts of laughter.) And with such a party I can never associate. (Great applause.)

At Albany I told the Regency so, and they offered me a seat in the Cabinet, if I would stump for "little Mac." Not much, says I. I know you have promised forty-two Cabinet seats already. (Laughter.) Then they said to me, you have been bought up, Mr. Train. Well, gents, I replied, by the providence of God, I am a rich enough man to buy up your concern; but, to answer you in kindness, the only expense I ever put to Abraham Lincoln to secure his safe escort with which they sent me over the lines out of the State of Missouri. (Great laughter.) Why, their offering me a place in their Cabinet was the same to me like the offer made by an old politician to the greatest of reformers. He took him up on the top of a mountain, and offered him the whole world. If he would fall down and worship him, when in reality the old scoundrel did not own even a cabbage garden to offer. (Shouts of mirth.)

I tell you candidly, gentlemen, George McClellan is only the shadow of Sam. Barlow; Barlow is the mere fool of August Belmont; Belmont is the American representative of the house of Rothschilds, and they are the Confederate agents in Great Britain. And by a natural sequence "Little Mac" is the Richmond candidate, and the money to carry Pennsylvania for him comes from the Jeff. Davis Government. (Applause.) I firmly and conscientiously believe that he won't get a single electoral vote. There are now only two parties in this country. The first comprises those who cheer for Sheridan when he gains one of his magnificent victories (great cheers), and the other, those who don't.

England hates us more than she does the Devil, and she is doing everything to aid the election of McClellan, because such an event would be ruinous to our country. The Fenian Brotherhood are to be sold out to achieve this end. Why, it was the most extraordinary thing I ever saw to look at four millions of Irish Catholics led to the slaughter by their friends (?) the Jews. I can now understand, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, that old remark of St. Paul's, "First the Jew, and then the Gentile." Great laughter.)

When General Dix heard the other day that the St. Albans robbers had fled across the boundary line, he telegraphed to the military authorities, "Follow them out of America into Canada, and stone them where you can." (Three cheers for John A. Dix.) England wants to elect McClellan, that our national troubles may be prolonged and she escape paying us, as pay us she must, the millions of dollars she owes us for the devastation of our commerce. Let Ireland fire the first gun against her, and we acknowledge the Irish as belligerants, and, (having learned what it means) will proclaim a "strict neutrality" between the two combatants. (Cheers.) Perhaps the world will then agree to let Florida, Alabamas, Tallahassees, Georgias, and the like. (Loud anplause.)

Mr. Train then related a batch of the most comical anecdotes, producing the most uproricus laughter and merriment. He closed with a glowing tribute to our government and urged every true American to oppose by voice and vote, the disloyal Peace organization that supports McClellan and Pendleton.

FROM INDIANA.

Washburne Contesting the Election of Dan Voorhees—Bounty Jumpers from the East being done for—They are Arrested at the rate of a Dozen a Day—Dodd, the Traitor, turns up in Canada.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a special dispatch from Indianapolis, which states that Colonel Washburne is pushing vigorously the work of contesting the election of Dan Voorhees to Congress in the 7th District. The proof of fraud accumulates daily, and a mass of evidence will be presented in support of Washburne's claim to the seat which will carry the certain conviction with it that Voorhees owes his certificate of election to the most unblushing fraud.

The bounty jumpers and agents who have been swarming here from the Eastern States are coming to great grief. The Provost guard is picking them up at the rate of a dozen per day, and the authorities are determined to visit upon them the severest penalties of the law.

Dodd has been heard from by his friends, and is in Canada ageing the martyred exile Vallandigham. The finding in his case has not yet been promulgated.

The exports of gold from California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, are as follows: To foreign ports, only two millions; to Atlantic States, eighteen millions.

Before Petersburg.

Ghastly Gaiety in the Trenches.

Grant's Facetious Railroad.

Salute for Sheridan--Wail for Birney.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from City Point, on Friday, October 21st, says: During these calm October days, when a quiet pervades our entire lines, rivaling the autumnal stillness of nature, it seems almost impossible to drag a news item to the surface, fish as we may on any part of our front. Angling assiduously here and there, with the skill of the contemplative Isaac, we at times hook up incidents that would in the days of marches and battles escape unnoticed. Some few of these may interest the public, as instances of

GHASTLY GAIETY.

The people—those of them, at least, who read the papers—know that ever since we have been in front of Petersburg, there has been one particularly hot place in the front of the Second Corps, which the humor of the soldiers christened Fort Hell. The name was so apropos, so short, and rolled so glibly on the tongue, and the works being unnamed in general orders, that it grew by slow degrees in general use, not only among the soldiers, but in high official circles. The work now bears in official papers the name of the lamented Sedgwick, but in the army it is still Fort Hell, and probably will remain so.

This fort, call it by either name that taste may dictate, is the scene of many of these ghastly gaities. The other day Colonel Brewster, commanding the work, observed one of his men intently at work on a wonderful projectile. He had run several bullets until he had got one nearly as long as his finger, and in this he was laboriously cutting notches along its entire length. The curiosity of the Colonel was excited, and he inquired as to the *cui bono*. "I'll show you directly, Colonel," was the reply, and he did so, finishing his work; at last he loaded his gun in the usual way, and then put his nondescript on top of it. Pointing his gun Rebelwards he fired, and the load went whirring and whizzing with very much the noise of a good-sized shell. "There," said the soldier, with intense satisfaction, "I've had a little shelling on my own account, and skewered them fellers over yonder." And undoubtedly some fellers had "ducked" when he heard the noise of that decidedly harmless "shell."

Another instance of fun I have heard which would never have been thought of by anybody but a soldier. They have a practice along our lines of getting up theatricals at times, after this wise: a soldier puts in his cartridge, and then a second one, the powder of which has been wet. The gun is fired, and the wet powder of the extra cartridge goes flying through the air very much like a comet with an abbreviated but exceedingly brilliant tail. Out of this, although the first bullet, or even the second may carry death or mutilation across the rebel parapets, our boys extract a prime article of fun.

The humor of the trenches just now, however, is confined to the Confederate sharpshooters. There are shoals of these patriots in the army just now. Some few of them are former officers of the army, whom it is impossible to fledge as officers any more, but generally, however, are politicians, whose experience of war has been confined to party strife, over offices of trust, honor, and emolument. The jokes to lure them on to their graves in various services into some such interesting locality as Fort Sedgwick, and then tell them somewhat exciting stories as to the accuracy and destructiveness of the Rebel missiles that visit that particular spot. The old soldiers grow facetious in the same ratio that the politician becomes morose, and generally manage to keep him in what he believes to be dangerous quarters, by making him think it is much more dangerous to retire in the way the boys get to vote and have their sport at the same time.

While on things sportive, I must say a word concerning

GRANT'S RAILROAD,

Which is about as facetious as anything in this section. Who but a parcel of Yankees would ever have thought of building a railroad across the battle line of an army, with one terminal the outer chain of fortifications. These Yankees who have settled around Richmond have done this thing. The railroad runs over the ground with a most sublime indifference to its ups and downs. Hyon are seated in one of the last cars of a long train, but the time the locomotive drawing you is out of sight over a hill; but the best of all is the covered way, where the road runs through the field near Hancock, under fire of Rebel batteries on Cemetery and guns on Cemetery Hill. The rebels use to amuse themselves by shelling the trains. They never did much damage, but it was judged best to make sure by building sandbags, and so a breastwork for the railroad was thrown up across the entire field. Down into the cut goes the train, and while you are carefully cover of earth to beyond the point of danger.

With all its goings up and comings down, with all the instability of its roadway, there has never been any accident to the road, no train ever collided, none have ever got off the track. The railroad is a great thing.

And now for the last of the slandering diapason arose along the line. It was

A SALUTE TO SHERIDAN.

Commending far upon the left, the mighty music swelled, and soared, and spread, until from one end of our army to the other it seemed to pour a leaden storm upon our astonished enemy. "What does it mean?" was the universal question, and the answer always was,

"SHERIDAN! SHERIDAN! Cavalry SHERIDAN! Him of the horses and sabres I sing!"

was the cry of every exultant gun in all our forts. This last great achievement of the "Bully Hickey" has electrified the army. There is in it all these elements that twine the glories of the battle intimately with the name and fame of the hero. Sheridan is to-day a magic name in all our armies.

In the midst of this rejoicing goes up

A WAIL FOR BIRNEY.

The polished gentleman, the gallant soldier, the accomplished commander, was loved and honored all through these armies, loved for the qualities of the man, honored for that bright record he had made for himself. Various commanders have sensed rebuke upon the subject, all giving to Birney that meed of praise which was his due.

THE PRESIDENCY IN THE ARMY.

Election Agents a Great Annoyance.

Critical Condition of General Ricketts.

Gen. Wool for the North Eastern Border.

Exodus of the Politicians Probable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the soldiers are already giving their votes for the Presidency. Six regiments of the New York soldiers in the Army of the Potomac have given heavy majorities for McClellan, while in others he has only received three or four votes.

The *Post's* Washington special says agents to take votes in the army are a great annoyance to General Grant, who is planning some important operations.

The news from Missouri to the War Department is good. Price has been thoroughly whipped, and is running away as fast as possible.

General Ricketts is very low to-day. Great fears are now entertained of his recovery.

Secretary Stanton has dismissed twenty clerks in the Quartermaster's Department for sympathizing with the rebellion. Gen. Wool passed through this city to-day, en route for Washington, in obedience to orders from the War Department. It is presumed that he will be put in command of our north eastern border.

The Washington *Chronicle* of October 25.

It is stated that General Grant will insist that the civilians now at front, who are engaged in the distribution of tickets to the soldiers for the coming election, shall either leave the army altogether, or make some arrangement by which their mission can be performed without impeding military operations. Their political discussions excite the soldiers and in some cases lead them to neglect their duties. It will not be surprising if there is a sudden exodus of politicians from the army ere long.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF COL. THOBURN.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

WHEELING, VA., October 25.

The funeral obsequies of the late Colonel Thoburn, commanding a Division of the Army of West Virginia; Captain Biet, Assistant Adjutant General on General Crook's Staff, and Sergeant Jenkins, killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, took place at the Capital, where they had been lying in state, this afternoon. The exercises were most solemn and impressing. The cortege was the largest ever witnessed in this vicinity, being over a mile in length. Among the distinguished officers in attendance and officiating as pall bearers were Major Generals Heintzelman and Kelly, and the members of their respective staffs. The city was draped in mourning, and business was entirely suspended, the citizens turning out en masse to do honor to the gallant dead.

From Cairo and Below.

Forrest Concentrating at Jackson.

Return of Colonel Hoge's Command.

CAIRO, Oct. 25.

Memphis papers of the 23d say that Forrest is reported concentrating a large force at Jackson, Tenn, and a merciless conscription is being enforced in the country adjacent to Memphis. Col. Hoge's command, defeated at Eastport, Miss., have returned to Memphis. It is stated that Hoge is not to blame for the disaster, as he simply obeyed orders.

From Our Armies.

Severe Skirmish Before Petersburg.

Movements of the Rebel Batteries.

Interesting from the Valley.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 25.

The *World's* Army of the Potomac special of the 24th says: A severe skirmish occurred last night between the pickets in front of Petersburg. During its continuance there was heavy firing of artillery on both sides. One rebel shell burst in Fort Warren, killing and wounding several men. This demonstration makes it apparent that the rebels have replaced the heavy guns in position on the works in our front. Their recent removal of them was only a feint. Always immediately in front of Petersburg the rebel sharpshooters have become very troublesome. On other portions of the line all has been quiet.

The *World's* Washington special to-night says:—"Advices from Shenandoah Valley received to-day show that no movements of importance have been made. The enemy are in no position, and have made no demonstration of any kind since their abandonment of Fisher's Hill."

The *Tribune's* special at Martinsburg on the 22d says:—"Eleven hundred wounded prisoners have just arrived from the front, being the first installment of about 4,000 taken on the 19th. We have sixty-four guns captured, including twenty taken from us by the enemy in the morning."

The Suits Against Express Companies.

Minstrel Hall Destroyed by Fire.

Blockade Runners Safe at Nassau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

Satisfactory explanation having been made, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the discontinuance of the suits commenced against the Express Companies for omitting to stamp receipts.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.

The opera house of Morris Bros., Pell and Trowbridge caught fire about 5 o'clock this afternoon, and was entirely consumed, leaving little but the brick walls standing. It occupied the site of the old Provincial Government House, in Province House Court, with the main entrance from Washington street.

HALIFAX, Oct. 25.

By steamer Moorcoordatos we learn that the blockade runner Little Hattie had arrived at Bermuda with 630 bales of cotton, and that the Hope with 1,500 bales, and Falcon with 100 bales, had arrived at Nassau, all from Wilmington. The Moorcordat as also reports that the pirates Tallahassee and Edith left Wilmington the same night with the Little Hattie for a raid. The Colonel Lamb, steel-plated blockade runner, sailed from Halifax this evening.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rebels Admit Sheridan's Victory.

Official Report of Jubal Early.

Maryland's New Constitution.

Gen. Hunter Assigned to 10th Corps.

Movements in Gen. Grant's Army.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 25.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and *Examiner* of Sunday, October 23, have been received. They all contain full details of the battle in the Shenandoah Valley on the previous Thursday. In the main these accounts do not differ from our own, except as to prisoners and guns. An official dispatch from Early to Lee, dated Friday, 21st, says that he attacked Sheridan's camp on Cedar Creek before day, on the 19th, and surprised and routed the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and drove the Sixth Corps beyond Middletown, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, and thirteen hundred prisoners, which were safely brought off, but the enemy subsequently made a stand and in turn attacked him, causing his line to give way. Early then adds: "On my retreat the enemy captured thirty pieces of artillery. Our net loss was twenty-three pieces of artillery, and some wagons and ambulances. Our loss in killed and wounded is less than one thousand. Our loss in prisoners is supposed to be small. The enemy's infantry is reported to be very badly demoralized. He did not pursue. His loss was very severe. General Ramseur was seriously wounded while acting with gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

The *Examiner* admits the defeat substantially as published in our own papers, and declares that Early was forced to abandon, on Friday, the position at Fisher's Hill. It declares that Stonewall Jackson could never make a stand there, and it does not expect Early to do better. Richmond papers announce that Longstreet has rejoined Lee's army, and has as yet had nothing to do with Early's forces.

The Maryland Constitution is not legally adopted. The proclamation of the Governor is yet wanting, and in the meantime a writ of mandamus has been applied for to prevent Governor Bradford from issu

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Wednesday, October 26, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING,
2. G. MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY BUMM,
4. WILLIAM H. KERN,
5. BARTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. BUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKE,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL,
11. EDWARD HALIDAY,
12. CHARLES F. READ,
13. ELIAS W. HALE,
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DAVID W. WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOHN PATTON,
20. SAMUEL B. DICK,
21. EVERARD BIERER,
22. JOHN P. PENNEY,
23. EBENEZER McJUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

McClellan and the Battle of Malvern Hill.

In another part of our paper to-day will be found highly important and well authenticated statements concerning General McCLELLAN and the Battle of Malvern Hill, which prove not only his own utterly demoralized condition, in a military sense, but that the extreme contingency of surrendering the Army of the Potomac to LEE was actually contemplated. To this we append another link in the chain of testimony on personal knowledge, and hitherto unpublished:

On the morning succeeding the Battle of Malvern Hill, a naval dispatch boat arrived in Hampton Roads, down the James river, with dispatches from Captain RODGERS, of the *Galena*, to Flag Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, on the frigate *Minnesota*. A short time after her arrival, the Flag Officer came ashore, and in the deepest concern of mind, stated privately to a few friends that he had reason to believe that General McCLELLAN was on board the *Galena*, actually contemplating the surrender of his army; and the Flag Officer was distressed with the apprehension that this purpose would be, if it had not already been, executed, unless Captain RODGERS had dissuaded him from it with the assurance of adequate co-operation by the Navy. This gloomy news was confirmed by Captain CASE, the Executive Officer of the fleet, and it was well understood by those to whom it was imparted, in confidence, that it had been dispatched from the *Galena*.

Early in the same day a boat came down the river, having on board PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, PRINCE DE PARIS, DUKE DE CHARTRES, and a number of other members of McCLELLAN'S staff, principally foreigners, (one of whom was Captain D'ALMY, a reporter for RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*,) all of whom gave a gloomy account of the state of affairs at Harrison's Bar. PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, though reserved and prudent in all he said, strengthened the grave apprehension raised in the minds of those with whom the Flag Officer and Captain CASE had conversed.

It will be recollected, in this connection, that on the next day the Liverpool steamer left New York, and that on touching at Cork there was sent forward a despatch to the effect that, after several days' disastrous fighting and retreat, the Army of the Potomac had reached the banks of the James, and that General McCLELLAN *was on board the gunboat Galena, preparing to surrender to General Lee.* RUSSELL was in New York when the steamer sailed.

How false appearances and words were, no one can accurately determine; but that, in the minds of all observers, and more especially of those who had the closest relations with General McCLELLAN, they created the fear—not say positive belief—that he contemplated the surrender of the Army of the Potomac, there is no kind of doubt.

"From Here I See Two Millions of my Friends."

The N. Y. *Herald* publishes a translation of an account of a visit to General McCLELLAN by a Spanish curiosity hunter, which appeared recently in a Havana paper. This visitor intimates that in the parlor he found a variety of portraits of different individuals, including a remarkable number of specimens of "Little Mac's" own pictures. There was "the great General" in uniform, with sword in hand, and the stars of his rank on his shoulders; there was "the great General" photographed in the humble apparel of the citizen, sitting down in the shades of peace at home; there was "the great General" photographed, standing up like a bold statesman, with a frock coat on of the most approved pattern; there was "the great General" in busticular aspect engraved on steel; there was "the great General" lithographed; there was "the great General" on horseback, the "Little Mac"—the "Juvenile Napoleon" of the "Grand Army of the Potomac;" there was "the great General" in his tent, at *some* distance from the field of immediate operations; there was "the great General" with his hat on; there was "the great General" with his hat off; there was "the great General" in the bosom of his family; there was "the great General" by himself; in short, there could be no doubt of the greatness of the man, for if he had failed to make a favorable impression upon the people, he had at all events succeeded in the most admirable manner upon paper. It was not amazing that the Spanish visitor on hearing the approach of "the great general" coming through the hall, should have become almost breathless with astonishment when, to use his own language, "he gave us his hand like any other mortal." Such unparalleled condescension! How could it otherwise than make the meek visitor feel "all overish." They—the Spaniard and "the great general" aforesaid—had "a conversation;" this conversation proved that the visit was of "a purely confidential character,"—indeed "so confidential that he ("the great general") soon spoke in Spanish." Who ever heard the like! This "great general" a polyglot! a philological prodigy! a linguist! He speaks Spanish when engaged in confidential conversation! Cursed be the man who under-estimates education after this development. But, they conversed upon National matters. "The great general" said he was opposed to his friends troubling "themselves in mixing up foreign affairs with the election question." Listen to this ye Fenians who are to regenerate Ireland one of these days; "Little Mac calls you "foreign affairs," and suggests to his friends that you be not "mixed up with the election." The Spanish visitor being a "foreign affair," at once passes from the probability pending election, to the fact taken for granted—the Presidency itself, and said to "the great general:" "there centres in you a great question of administrative policy." "I know it," responded "the great general," and added, "I feel the weight of the responsibility." Then "the great general," led his Spanish visitor—his "foreign affair," to the hills of Orange. The day was fine, the sun shone in all its splendor as if to mark the event, there was a gentle breeze, all nature appeared to concentrate her beauty and her magnificence on that spot at that hour, and "the great general" said: "From here, I see two millions of my friends." They could not be SEYMOUR'S "friends," because McCLELLAN, "the great general," is opposed to "mixing up foreign affairs" with the election. Two millions of pure and unadulterated friends must be a fine sight. How could it be described? It is not. The Spanish visitor left or was translated at that interesting era of his existence, at least he ended his story at that point.

OUR evening cotemporary, the *Chronicle*, has appeared in a new and handsome typographical dress. The editor felicitates himself on his prosperous business, and we sincerely congratulate him that, in these times, he is able to do it.

MR. CHASE has written a letter in which he says he rejoices to know that New York is as sure for LINCOLN and JOHNSON as Ohio, than which there can be nothing surer.

True Citizenship.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

SIR: I do not think all Democrats to be traitors at heart, but I believe the organization of the Democratic party North, as well as South, to be a Rebel organization, and, whether Democrats mean it or not, they are aiding the Rebels, and that as long as they continue to co-operate with that organization they must expect to be classed with the enemies of the country.

Honest-minded men of that organization should look about them, and see where the old and honored leaders of the Democratic party are. Are they to be found with the enemies of the earnest Union party of the country. They should see that the present leaders of their organization are traitors, and not fit company for them.

As a Democrat, I am fully aware of the hold which old party ties exert over men. I have myself experienced it, but permit me to say, in all honesty, that I do not think any man thus tied and enslaved by a mean party is a fit or safe citizen for our form of Government, which, unlike all other forms, rests solely upon the virtue, intelligence and independent thought of the citizen. The man that places party above principle, above Government, and above God, is a dangerous man, and has the element of a traitor within him, I care not what party he may belong to.

Every man in his vote should be governed by the principles of justice and humanity, and not by the mere petty claims of a party. Men should raise themselves above party—break away from party, and stand alone in a party by themselves. Every man in a Republic is sovereign, and should have his own private views and opinions on all subjects of a political nature, and should make use of that party which will carry out his own private views the nearest, and co-operate no longer with that party than it continues faithful in those views; and as soon as it ceases to be, it is his duty to leave it, and take up with the next one which comes nearest to his wishes. In short, men should make use of parties, instead of allowing parties to make use of them.

Such persons alone are the citizens of a Republic who do their own thinking, and he who gives over his thinking to others is only fit for a slave. H.

COPPERHEAD MEANNESS.—Our readers will recollect, that while the Union torch light procession (in honor of the late election) was passing under a large McClellan flag, suspended across Pennsylvania avenue, from the Metropolitan Hall, in Washington City, it was partially burned. The members of the procession were indignant at the outrage and offered a large reward for the perpetrator of the act. The man has been arrested, and it now appears that he is one of a leading McClellan organization of Washington, and that he did the act for the purpose of raising a fight, which was happily frustrated by the strong force of police on the ground. The Copperheads were in full force along the avenue, following up the procession, cheering for Little Mac, and insulting nearly every person in the procession, with remarks of the most vulgar and odious character. The Union men kept their temper, and were determined to do so as long as no overt act was committed by the insultors.

EVERY vote for McClellan is a vote to perpetuate slavery—a vote to re-enslave the millions who are now free—a vote to strip the uniform from the colored soldier—a vote to turn loose the slave-catchers over the free North—to track women and children, and carry them back in chains to their former masters.

Every vote for Abraham Lincoln is a vote to free the four millions of African slaves—a vote to elevate their condition by investing them with civil and ultimately political rights—a vote to make them American States a united, free, and happy republic.

The Brazil and River Piate *Mail* says:—"Owing to the war in America, several wealthy southern planters purpose settling in this country; some have already arrived, and several more are on their way. One gentleman from South Carolina is expected to arrive here in a few days, in possession of 150,000 pounds sterling, which he has realized by the sale of his property, and intends to invest in the purchase of land and slaves."

IMMENSE UNION GAIN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Directly after the election in Pennsylvania says the New York *Post*, the McClellan journals in this city announced that the State had gone Democratic by fifty thousand majority. Two days afterwards the same journals set down the majority at six hundred. Union gain in two days forty-nine thousand four hundred. The Quakers must have voted.

General Intelligence.

An attempt was made on Sunday to fire a large building in New York. The plan of the incendiary was frustrated by an early discovery of his arrangements. Petroleum and cotton waste were the ingredients in one of the apartments, and gas being allowed to escape in another.

The number of mackerel imported into the district of Gloucester during the quarter ending September 30, 1861, was 18,054 barrels, valued at $161,511. Number imported during the present month to date, 26,023 barrels, valued at $230,230. Total, 44,087 barrels, valued at $421,741. These are mackerel which have been landed on Canso by our fishing fleet and freighted here in English vessels.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

In India it is a curious fact that the families of native princes increase largely when they are not of the reigning family, but that the King's family is small. Reason—the heirs of the crown are killed off so as not to attempt the life of the monarch.

It costs the city of New York $1,000,000 a year for cleaning its streets—about $700,000 of which is said to go into the pockets of the inspector and his "ring."

There are "tremendous democratic gains" in the Southern counties of Canada since the draft was ordered in the West. At a vote taken at the Hirons House, Windsor, this week, out of 162 ballots cast, 161 were for McClellan.

The United States authorities have brought a suit against the Metropolitan Railroad Company of this city for detaining to make returns to the internal revenue department of their business as a manufacturing corporation. The company manufactures its own cars. The penalty for not making the return in question is $500.—*Boston Post.*

The Presbyterian [U. S.] Synod of Peoria, Ill., which met last week, adopted resolutions, rejoicing in the victories of the Union army, and declaring in support of the Government in all its efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion.

A frightful accident has just taken place at Ulm, Ill., from petroleum oil. During a representation at the theatre, twenty-four lamps attached to the chandelier suspended from the roof burst in succession with great rapidity, and the burning oil fell like a shower of fire on the spectators, among whom were a number of ladies. In a moment the dresses of twenty of them were in flames, and most serious burns were the consequence. One of the ladies was so dreadfully injured that she died in a few hours after.

The Windsor (Canada) papers publish a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office in that town, over eight hundred in number, nearly as many as the entire population of the village. These are almost all letters to skedaddlers from their friends in the States, chiefly Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. They serve as a measure of the Copperhead cowardice in those States which abandons a country and flies from its defense. They serve, also, as a measure of the increase of the Democratic vote in the West in November—a bootless attack in the rear upon Grant's, Sherman's, and Sheridan's soldiers.

Foreign Gossip.

Father Ignatus, the aristocratic Passionist, has finished his career, in the 66th year of his age, two hours after having celebrated mass. At the time of his death he was a few miles from Glasgow, Scotland. He died of heart disease. He was the son of the third Earl and Countess Spencer. He was buried at St. Helens, Lancashire.

The Cromarty correspondent of the *John o' Groat Journal* states that on Tuesday last a pig, droves of which are occasionally roaming about the Fishertown of Cromarty, attacked a child about two years of age, and, catching its left hand in its mouth, made off, dragging the child along after it. Hearing the little creature's screams, two men bolted in pursuit, and laying hold of the pig, they found it necessary to administer a series of kicks, before the brute would let go. Fortunately the child was not seriously hurt.

John Richard Cook, of Old Windsor, murdered his four children on the 4th inst., then committed suicide.

The bare-footed Carmelites have opened an establishment in Paris.

"Up to the present time," says the *Europe* of Frankfort, "no monument that we are aware of had ever been erected to the memory of a pig. The town of Luneburg, in Hanover, has wished to fill up that blank, and at the hotel de Ville in that town there is to be seen a kind of mousoleum to the memory of the swinish race. In the interior of that commemorative structure is to be seen a glass case, enclosing a ham still in good preservation. A slab of black marble attracts the eye of visitors, who find thereon the following inscription in Latin, engraved in letters of gold:—'Passer-by, contemplate here the mortal remains of the pig which acquired for itself the imperishable glory by the discovery of the salt springs of Luneburg.'"

Mr. King, of Avignon, says a French paper, lately lost a portfolio containing 100,000f. A poor man, a father of a large family, picked it up and handed it to him. Mr. King offered him, as a reward, a life annuity of 300f. or 2,000f. down. The man chose the latter, and invested it in a small estate, sufficient for his and his family's support.

A silver cradle, worth £50, has been presented to the Mayor of Basingstoke, in consequence of the mayoress having given birth to a son during his mayoralty.

John Allen Flomley, confidential clerk of Aaron Solomons, London, embezzled the sum of £40,000 of his employer's money, and fled, leaving behind him a letter stating that he had deeply wronged him; hoping that he will get over it, but assuring him that for his part "life is sad and can no longer last."

A life-size figure of Franz Muller has been added to a historical gallery in London.

The Ostend journals mention that some surprise was caused in that town a few days back at seeing an English vessel apparently taking soundings at a short distance from the coast, as if with the object of finding out a good anchoring place for a ship-of-war to land troops. A small steamer was sent off to learn the business of the stranger, and shortly after brought back the intelligence that it was nothing more than a steamer belonging to the telegraph company, trying to fish up the submarine cable, which was in need of repairs.

A private letter from Adrianople states that the Pacha of the province of which that town is the centre has appointed commissioners to instruct agriculturists in the management of their farms. He recommends them to increase the cultivation of cotton as much as possible, and to import from Europe the best machinery for dressing it. It is expected that a large crop will be gathered this year.

In the East Riding of Yorkshire there dwells a man of property, who, from some cause or other, is in a degree emulating the character immortalized by Dickens in one of his Christmas numbers of "All the Year Round." He lives in a large old mansion into which no feet are allowed to encroach. His food is left for him in a basket, and last year's cupboard is still his field yet; the hay rotting in cocks, uncut; and the rye grass standing in one field about six feet in height.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

"Abraham's Sacrifice; a Sermon from Claybrook Sunday School, by the Rt. Rev. J. W. Colenso, D. D., Bishop of Natal," has just been published. Appended to this is a "Letter of Instruction on reading the Scriptures, which was read instead of a sermon in Claybrook Church, on Sunday, September 11, 1864.

A short time ago a party of excursionists from a distance paid a visit to the Brig o' Doon, and having partaken rather freely of "inspiring John Barleycorn," a few of them got up an impromptu dance on the very keystone of the "auld brig." One unlucky wight, who had danced till he could dance no longer, sat down on the edge of the bridge, where, if he could not participate in the fun, he could at least be a spectator of it. He had not been long seated, however, when, the fun having become "fast and furious," one of the dancers either came against him or he himself lost his equilibrium, or in some way was tilted over, when he fell a height of about fifty feet into the water, which was luckily in full flood from the recent rains. Although a good swimmer, he was in such a state of degree of danger in being drowned in the water, had not one of his companions leaped down into the adjoining bank, and having partially undressed, plashed into the foaming torrent and bore his luckless companion to the bank. It is rather strange that the poor wight instantly sobered down, and declared that he daresay he will not soon forget the dance on the Auld Brig o'Doon, nor his subsequent gymnastic gambols into the classic stream.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Personal.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* says:—Wm. Collins, Frank X. Jones and Wm. Phillips, the three Calais bank raiders, have been sent to Thomastown to serve out their sentence of three years. In passing through Bangor they cheered for Jeff. Davis, and said they had friends in that city who would not refuse to help them. The rascals were quite talkative, and pretended to expect to be released as soon as Jeff. Davis made a demand for them, which, by-the-by, is not in his journal. The prisoners of war, the captain, or ringleader, Collins, said they were regularly in the Confederate service and were sent there to take the place, by fair means or foul, of one who accomplished had it not been for treachery. He said the St. Alban's affair was by his men.

On Sunday evening a New York Policeman, in attempting to arrest a deserter, was beaten in a shameful manner and subsequently stabbed in the cheek. He was compelled to draw his revolver with which he fired three shots. One of the shots took effect in the abdomen of a girl about 15 years of age who was standing on the sidewalk witnessing the affray. The girl is not expected to recover. The deserter and his accomplices escaped.

Dr. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota has arrived in England, and had been on a visit to the Bishop of Dunham, at Auckland Castle.

Artemus Ward is reported as having spoken at a Democratic rally at Adrian, Mich., on Friday. He also showed his show in New York on the same evening. Smart fellow, is Artemus.

On Sunday, General Wallace at Baltimore, received orders from the War Department for the unconditional release of the merchants and clerks who were arrested on the previous Monday upon the charge of having been concerned in certain blockade running transactions.

A few days since, by order of General Wallace, the military arrested three men named William Rochester, George Bennett and Geo. Gladding, upon the charge of enticing soldiers into a monkey show, on Centre Market space, and swindling them. The show was closed up, the men imprisoned, and the effects, consisting of a live monkey, taken possession of. Yesterday General Wallace having the testimony of the case before him, ordered them to be sent to General E. B. Tyler, at the Relay House, and to be set to work at Fort Dix.

A rebel army correspondent says that Gen. Lee keeps a flock of hens at his headquarters. One of them, a cock, is said to be a great pet with the General, who has had him from the beginning of the war, and carries him wherever he goes. The general loves fresh laid eggs, no doubt. General Beauregard's pet is a fine milch cow, which shares all his campaigns, and is a most indispensable companion, his health being so delicate that he can eat little else besides milk and bread.

Theodore Parker was once accused by Dr. Gannett, before the ministerial conference, of using unchristian language concerning Judge Curtis, who belonged to Dr. Gannett's church—that which Dr. Channing once administered to. Judge Curtis's offense, for which Parker had publicly denounced him, was the vehement effort which he had made to return to slavery William and Ellen Crafts, who had journeyed a thousand miles for freedom, she was disguised as a southern gentleman, her husband being his body servant. It was this same William Crafts who last year at Newcastle defended, against Dr. Hunt, his right to be considered a man. He and his wife were concealed some days in Parker's study, while Parker wrote at the door, with several loaded pistols and the gun which his father had used in the Revolution, by his side. Curtis, however, was about to prevail when the fugitives were smuggled off to England. Soon Parker attacked Curtis, and then for Dr. Gannett attacked him. In his apology, Parker began, "You see, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the thing was this: A member of Dr. Gannett's church tried to kidnap two of mine." Under the explosion of laughter which followed this, Dr. Gannett beat a retreat, and the matter ended.

THE Boston *Commercial Bulletin* announces that Mr. Chandler R. Ransom, United States National Bank Commissioner, has been sent by the Government to visit the principal cities in the oil region of Pennsylvania, to ascertain how far it is advisable to grant banking privileges to the applications that have been made from that quarter, which are both numerous and pressing.

THE wicked Republican wags in New York say that the opposition are going now to put out a banner with the device, "For President of New Jersey and New York city, George B. McClellan," as they have no hope of carrying anything else for the Chicago candidates.

Did McClellan Meditate the Surrender of His Army?

His Gunboat Experience.

Some Direct Testimony from Officers of the Galena.

[From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.]

The following correspondence explains itself. It is only necessary to say that Dr. Van Gieson is well known in this city, and the statements made in his letter have been frequently repeated to persons here:

NEWARK, October 7, 1864.

"*Dear Sir*:—I remember soon after your return here from the James river, when you acted as surgeon of the gunboat Galena, hearing you state that General McClellan was on board during the retreat of our army to Harrison's Landing, and during the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill. Having frequently heard it refuted, I take the liberty of writing to be reassured.

Yours truly, A. VAN WINCKLE.

"To R. E. Van Gieson, M.D., Englishtown, Monmouth County, N. J."

Reply.

"ENGLISHTOWN, N. J., Oct. 10, 1864.

"MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th inst. was received in due time. Agreeably to your request I will write the facts concerning General McClellan's presence on board the United States steamer Galena, which I have so frequently stated to you and many others of my friends in Newark.

"In so doing I must confess my utter surprise that my testimony should be needed to substantiate a fact already so well established that no sane person, whether he side with him or against him, personally or politically, can doubt it.

"Even McClellan himself, in giving his testimony upon this identical question, admits by implication that he was present, although apparently ashamed to answer the direct question. He retreats under the cover of a defective memory. His answer, you recollect, is, 'I do not remember. It is possible I may have been, my camp was near the river.' How is it that General McClellan's memory should become so wonderfully oblivious to his long and wearisome stay upon the quarter deck and in the cabin of the Galena is to me entirely unexplainable, for he certainly was present in the body, if perchance absent in the spirit, and late, drank, walked, smoked and talked like any other man.

"An event of such importance, at such a critical time, as you may well suppose, as indelibly stamped upon my memory as the answer to the first question in the 'Shorter Catechism.'

"My eyes were constantly upon him, and my ears upon the alert, both to learn the man and catch some tidings of the situation of which we had most ominous forebodings.

"My observations and impressions made at that time were written at the time in my daily journal now lying before me, from which I give you the essential facts of the case under consideration.

"On the morning of June 30th, 1862, the Galena, at that time flagship of the squadron, lay near Haxall's landing. It was on the morning of that day sent on shore to inspect some of the wounded who had been sent to the river bank for transportation, and after having returned on board with Capt. Rogers, learned that another battle was expected during the afternoon of the same day. About two p. m. we ran to the conjectured headquarters of Gen. McClellan. Capt. Rodgers here went on shore, and after a short absence brought McClellan on board with him. He was received by the officers in undress uniform, and was accompanied by Prince de Joinville and his two nephews, and others of lesser note, whom I did not particularly notice, as my attention was concentrated upon McClellan. Gen. Marcy, Gen. L. L. Chan, of the Signal Corps, stationed in the foretop, reported 'Enemy advancing in large force upon the left.' We ran up some distance further, where we could distinctly hear an almost incessant roar of artillery, mingled with volleys of musketry, apparently about a mile or two off. We them commenced throwing shells upward (the banks, or rather bluffs, being quite high) and to the left. In a few moments we received signal, 'Your shells doing well.' We continued the firing in this manner, during which we received the following despatches: 'McCall is breaking;' 'Sumner is having a hard time.' McClellan then left the Galena for the field—about 6 p. m. The last despatch received was late in the evening—'Our men bringing in enemy's wounded.'

"Near midnight it was rumored that we had held our position and captured one thousand prisoners. And so ended the battle of Glendale.

"On Tuesday, July 1st, 1862, at about 9 a. m. General McClellan again came on board, looking jaded, anxious and weary. At 10 a. m. we proceeded down the river as far as Harrison's Landing. McClellan soon went into the cabin to take a little sleep. At 12:30 p. m. McClellan came from the cabin and took passage in a boat with General Franklin, to the encampment. In about an hour McClellan returned, when we immediately started up the river, hearing heavy firing as we passed up. Near Carter's dock it was slowed to a perfect crawl. McClellan, though quietly smoking a cigar upon the quarter-deck, seemed anxious, and looked inquiringly at the signal officer, who was receiving a message from shore. In a minute he reported, 'heavy firing near Porter's division.' Shortly after this, about 1 p. m., a message came demanding his presence in the field, and he left the vessel. 9:30 p. m., firing almost ceased. At 11 p. m. McClellan returned, accompanied by General Marcy. General McClellan says, 'They took one gun from us yesterday, but to-day we have taken many of their guns and colors.' 'Yes,' said Marcy, we whipped them like the devil to-day,' and with this encouraging assurance I retired, feeling quite sure that it came from a 'reliable gentleman.' And sealed Malvern Hill.

"On July 2d we hove anchor at daylight; shortly after we dropped anchor, which was about 9 a. m. McClellan left us. At 9 p. m. he again came on board and remained until 10 a. m., July 3, 1862, when he left us looking more ominous than pleasant. This was his last appearance. These are the facts which, though forgotten by General McClellan are well remembered by the Galena.

"And now I trust I have sufficiently reassured you. If you find refuters still, just ask them to step down to Washington and consult the log book of the United States steamer Galena for June 30th, July 1st, July 2d, 1862, where, over the bold signature of 'Fighting John Rogers,' they will find ample proof of what they so much dread to believe.

"Truly your friend,

"R. E. VAN GLESON, M. D.,
"Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.

"To A. Van Winkle, Newark, N. J."

From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

We give below a letter from Dr. O. J. Bissell, late Surgeon of the U. S. Steamer "Jacob Bell," and a copy of a portion of his journal. The letter is addressed to one of the most prominent and respected citizens of this State, who knows the writer well; and vouches for his truth and respectability. More than this, the writer of the letter made the same statements to other gentlemen of high character in this State and elsewhere, very soon after the occurrence of the events to which it refers. Read this transcript from his journal carefully, and then say, if you can, that Fernando Wood is wrong in saying that "intelligent and honest peace men do not concur in the opinion that McClellan will continue the war if elected."

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 8, 1864.

Dear Sir: Agreeably to your request I have made a copy of my journal of June 30, 1862, which I read to you some days since. I cannot consent to let the original which you desired, to pass from my possession, although any person can have the privilege of seeing it by calling on me. All the material facts I wrote to my wife at the time, but the letter was handed to different persons and now it cannot be found, although those who read it recollect the facts.

I also in October, 1862, gave the leading facts to Gen. Garfield and Secretary Chase and several others. I will make affidavits to the facts and statements made in the journal, and the log-book of "Jacob Bell" contains the evidence of all the facts. I am sir, your most obedient servant,

O. J. BISSELL,
Late Surgeon of U. S. S. S. "Jacob Bell."

Extract from the Journal referred to in the foregoing letter.

JUNE 30, 1862.

Soon after our arrival at City Point, we learned that General McClellan, with his army, had arrived at Turkey Bend, and we got under weigh and stood up the river, arriving at Turkey Bend about noon. The north bank of the river was lined with soldiers washing and bathing, and filling their canteens, in the distance we heard the thunder of cannon.

Lieut. McCrea inquired of some of the soldiers where General McClellan was. He was informed that his headquarters were about half a mile distant. McCrea called for his gig and went ashore. In about an hour the coxwain returned and told the steward the Captain wanted him to send a dozen bottles of whisky. The whisky was given the coxwain in a basket. At about 3 p. m. the firing became very brisk, and soon McCrea hailed the United States steamship "Galena," a boat was sent, and the Captain, with General McClellan, the Prince de Joinville, Prince de Paris (Count), Duke de Chartres, and an officer who I understood was Chief of Artillery (he was not in uniform), came on board the "Galena." The United States steamship "Jacob Bell" at the time was turning the "Galena's" bow up stream, as we were about starting up the river to shell the Charles City road.

The "Galena," "Jacob Bell," and "Arostook" stood up the river to a point from which we could reach that road with our shell. The "Galena" occupied the centre of the stream, with the "Jacob Bell" lapping up her stern. All our guns were brought to bear upon the road, a signal officer being on the lookout of the "Galena," giving and receiving signals from the shore. In order to give the proper direction to our guns General McClellan was on the "Lookout" a short time. At about 4½ p. m. the fire in that direction began to slacken, and the vessels stood down to the point from which we started, the old Ferry. Before we got under way, General McClellan, with the Princes, came on board the "Jacob Bell."

After an introduction of the General and staff to the officers of the Jacob Bell present, McClellan said, "My army is demoralized, and I shall be compelled to surrender or capitulate this afternoon or to-night, and I must have a gunboat to take the Princes to Fortress Monroe immediately"—that it would not be safe to send them on a transport. McCrea replied that Capt. Rogers said he could not spare a gunboat. The General and Princes insisted on a gunboat. Much conversation took place between the General and the Princes and McCrea, myself being present and a part of the time a corresponding clerk of the New York *Times*, as I afterwards learned. McClellan and the Princes agreed that the Federal cause, as they called it, had failed, and the Government would have to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy.

The result, if the Princes should be taken prisoners, owing to their European relations, was also discussed; and finally it was agreed to make another effort to induce Capt. Rogers to send a gunboat with the Princes to Fortress Monroe. This was the more earnestly insisted on, as they all agreed that the surrender of the flotilla would certainly follow the surrender of the army; and Gen. McClellan said the authorities at Washington would be responsible for that result. At this time, about 5 p. m., a letter was brought to Gen. McClellan, which he said was from his Chief of Staff, and gave its contents: "The enemy is repulsed and our army is safe." He then remarked, "He wishes me to come to the front."

After reading the letter the General and the rest of the group left the hurricane-deck for the quarter-deck. The General, Prince de Joinville and McCrea went aft the deck and conversed some minutes, and then returned, and the General left, after bidding the Prince farewell, for the army. The "Jacob Bell" then got under weigh and stood down to City Point to order up some of the transports, and then returned to Turkey Bend.

After our return, Prince de Joinville requested McCrea to go and persuade Rogers to send a gunboat to carry them to Fortress Monroe. The Captain went, and soon returned and said Capt. Rogers had ordered a gunboat to go, and that he was going with his vessel. The Prince de Joinville said to him: That will interfere with your arrangements with General McClellan. How is that, said the Captain? You know, said the Prince, you was to keep your vessel here and a boat on shore, so that the General could get on board if he should be attacked in the night. McCrea said he had arranged with another vessel to lie here.

About this time McCrea learned that there was a correspondent on board, and asked me if it was so. I told him a man came on board about the time the General did. I did not, however, know his business. He said if there was any on board he must leave immediately, as he would have no correspondent on board his vessel.

We got tinder way after the Prince's baggage could be brought on board, and had a pleasant trip to Old Point, where we arrived at 8 o'clock p. m., July 1, and the Captain had the honor of the correspondent of the New York *Times* as his passenger in his gig from the vessel to the wharf.

There were some things connected with this day's events which still stigmatize me very much. There seemed from the conversation of Gen. McClellan and the Princes, an apparent desire to surrender the army under the pretext of an unsuccessful campaign, throwing, however, the responsibility upon the authorities at Washington. I may be mistaken in this. But I could not otherwise interpret their conversation, especially as their remarks about surrendering the army were coupled with the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy and the responsibility of the authorities at Washington.

Another fact which struck me was the free, not to say excessive use of whiskey. The whiskey-bottle was passed three times while they occupied the hurricane-deck, each time General McClellan, the Princes and McCrea drinking. This struck me the more forcibly, as I had understood the General was strictly a temperance man.

Thus the matter stands, and coal continues to sell at sixteen cents per bushel, and even higher figures. The men owning mines along the lines of railroads assure us that they pay their diggers seven cents, and are therefore compelled to charge the consumer sixteen cents per bushel. On the other hand, the miners tell us the established rates for coal digging have been fixed at six cents per bushel, but admit that large numbers of their fraternity are now working at five cents. One or two questions naturally arise: Why do coal dealers pay their miners more than six cents per bushel, which is the amount the Coal Diggers' Union now demand? If the diggers along the Monongahela river are working at five cents per bushel, should not coal fall at least two cents per bushel? If the diggers had gone up from seven to ten cents, what would have been the rates demanded of consumers?

In all assurances, we think it is due to the people of Pittsburgh that this matter be properly presented before them. It is simply unjust that our citizens should be compelled to pay the present exorbitant price for coal. We are surrounded with coal on all sides and every railroad leading to the city runs through inexhaustible mines, the banks of our rivers are full of it, and yet it sells at rates which place it almost beyond the reach of people of moderate means. Will not the dealers in coal set themselves right before the people? The diggers, too, should publish an authorized statement of the prices they are now paid. The people desire the facts, and will hear them.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS—*Tuesday, October 25.*—Present, Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Strong, Thompson, Read and Agnew. Smith vs. D. O'Connor. Judgment of *non-pros.* Wupsey's Administrator's Appeal. Substituted by Dicken for plaintiff in error; Howard, contra. Hugh Duffy and Campbell S. Hammond, on motion of M. W. Acheson, Esq., were duly admitted and qualified to practice in the Supreme Court. M'Clurken vs. Negley and others; Allegheny, D. C. Argued by Fetterman and Purviance for plaintiff in error; G. P. Hamilton, contra. Prescott vs. Duquesne Borough; a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. John and Osmond Craft, of Redstone township, Fayette county, were arraigned on a charge of resisting the draft. It is alleged that one of the defendants fired a gun at Clark B. Scott, (who had been appointed by the Provost Marshal to serve the draft papers,) at the house of Redstone township, while he was on his way to serve a notice at the house of Mr. Craft. The defendants were sent to jail before Mr. Scott reached the house, and the shot was fired by one of them, but it did not take effect. The case was still on trial when the court adjourned.

NEW CASTLE ITEMS.—Within the the past few days a very large amount of property has changed hands in and around the borough of "seven church spires," known as New Castle, Lawrence county. Among the most extensive purchasers are the Messrs. Phillips, who have made immense fortunes in the oil business. The following are among the most recent transactions: The Stuart farm, bought by the Messrs. Phillips for $30,000. Near town, the country farm, for $25,000, bought by the Messrs. Phillips; and the Kissick store-room and lot on Main street, New Castle, for $12,000, and the Kissick barrel factory for $7,000 by the same gentlemen. A short time ago, Messrs. Dithridge & Co., the well known glass manufacturers of this city, purchased the Crawford mills for $90,000. The Kissick flour mill was purchased lately by Raney, for $18,00.

DEATH OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.—Among the deaths in Hampton Hospital, Fortress Monroe, sir ce last report, were the following: C. W. Hitchcock, 58th Pennsylvania; D. Fredericks, 58th Pennsylvania; Captain Daniel F. Linn, 58th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant George McNeil, 183d, Pennsylvania; H. Bartsher, 58th Pennsylvania. The following occurred in the Washington hospitals on the 22d and 23d: James McCue, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry; Leroy Hudson, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry; William J. Bramble, A, 57th Pennsylvania; Levi Silvis, B, 6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; William Gold, I, 155th Pennsylvania; Thomas Taylor, D, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Silas Wright, C, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry; William E. Harr, D, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

ESCAPE AND ARREST.—A few days since a fellow named Wilson was arrested in Westmoreland county, charged with larceny, and while being taken to Greensburg to be placed in jail, he managed to slip his handcuffs and make his escape. A gentleman came to the city yesterday morning with a description of Wilson, which was given to the independent police. Officer John Sarber, of that force, while in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the afternoon discovered Wilson, who was immediately afterwards identified, and being furnished with new "bracelets" he was taken back to Greensburg for trial.

CANTON OIL COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of the Canton Oil Company will meet at the office of John W. Riddell, Esq., No. 135 Fourth Street, on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing. The lands of this Company are situated near Canton, Ohio, and are said to abound in surface indications of oil. Sand stone has been taken from a quarry on the Company's lands, which is so impregnated with oil that when thrown into the fire it burns as brightly as the finest quality of gas.

MAJOR COLEMAN'S BODY.—A dispatch was received from Dr. J. W. Roberts, by Captain Fullwood yesterday, stating that he sent Major Coleman's body to Baltimore yesterday. We may expect it here, therefore, to-day or to-morrow.

MAIL MESSENGER.—Postmaster General Denison has appointed A. Kelley, at Albion, Erie county, as mail messenger, at $198 per annum; service to and from the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad.

INSTALLATION.—James A. Williamson has been ordained and installed as pastor of the United Presbyterian church of Johnstown.

**M. DeLong's Fashionable Dancing

The American Flag.

BY WOODBURY M. FERNALD.

Hail! glorious ensign of the free,
Token of gladdening hope to me,
My country and the world:
Ten thousand pealing cheers be given,
And million souls be touched of heaven,
Where e'er, thou art unfurled
For thee the patriot braveth
The soldier's fearless death,
And where it proudly waveth,
He yields his willing breath.

Flow on, dear banner; every fold
Some great idea shall uphold,
And waft it round the earth.
Each wind of heaven, evermore,
Shall blow it forth from shore to shore,
Flag of a Nation's birth!
O'er every hill and valley,
From East to Western coast,
Around it shall rally—
A brave and mighty host.

Its flaming beams of holy light,
Its martyr red, its truthful white,
Its starry heaven of blue,—
In flowing beauty on the air,
Its kindling message shall declare,
With glories ever new,
On every noble river,
On every mountain height,
It calls us to deliver
The land from Slavery's blight.

Ye sons of Freedom, bear it on!
It has in thousand victories shone,
March boldly to the last:
For lo! the Star of Destiny
Now brightly gleams in Freedom's sky,
Above war's stormy blast!
O'er land and o'er the ocean,
From spire and dome and tree,
Wave! flag of our devotion,
Till all the bond are free.

Then to the lands beyond the seas,
Where tyrants write their stern decrees,
And old oppression reigns:
Be thou the hope of future years,
Banner that every despot fears,
Symbol of falling chains!
To every land and nation
Beneath the circling sun,
Wave! flag of our salvation,
Till Freedom's work is done.

Major White's Experience in Richmond

Major White, formerly State Senator of Pennsylvania, who was recently released from Richmond after an imprisonment of fourteen months, spoke at a Union meeting in Philadelphia the other night. He said:

"When the Christian and Sanitary Commissions (God bless them) sent us boxes our condition was improved. But after a time they looked upon the contents of our boxes with anxious eyes, and whether they gobbled them or not future history will determine. The speaker on Christmas day felt almost happy in the thought of hearing from and sending home. He had been urged to speak for his brethren in misfortune, and ask for the privilege. The well known tyrant, Turner, commander of the prison, informed the speaker that he was to go direct to Salisbury, by order of Gen. Winder, who, at Andersonville, last July, caused one thousand dead soldiers to be carried out of the stockade. By his order the speaker was taken to Salisbury, where the Baltimore Plugs took charge of him. He had given his blankets and other things to his fellow prisoners. This was Christmas day, and as he went up the streets of Richmond the Plug Uglies cheered him with the assurance that he would never be exchanged. That didn't help him along very much.

"There are no happy scenes in Richmond. There are no smiles of children. There are no prosperous business houses. Everything seemed to presage the doom that awaits it. God grant that that doom may soon come. [Cheers.] He arrived at Salisbury. He was put in a cold room stripped and searched. He still had a few borrowed green backs, and had put them in his boots. He managed to save them. They had scrutinised all his family letters and had them on the table. He managed to slip the greenbacks under the letters, and afterwards restored all to his pockets. In the room above they lay Gen. Corcoran. He was said to be well treated, but not so the speaker. They put him in an eight feet dungeon. The guard was forbidden to speak to him or allow anybody else to do so. There was no light in the cell. A piece of iron-clad corn bread and a bone of meat were placed upon the floor, without plate, for his first day's food.

"There was no charge against him, except that he was a Union Senator of Pennsylvani. Though entitled to the treatment of a prisoner of war, he was selected from all his companions, and thus treated. He was kept there for three weeks, and afterwards in an old smokehouse, used as a dead house, for the balance of the winter. It is the policy of the rebel officers to wear out the lives of those Union prisoners to whom they take a prejudice. However it had taken twelve men to guard him, and during the winter he had found that among them there was Union sentiment. They were North Carolinians, and often when their officers were sleeping he would discuss with them Union sentiment. And he was sure that a large portion of the North Carolina troops, instead of fighting for Jefferson Davis, would be thrice glad to fight for the stars and stripes."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded there in. Office, No. 149 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug13-6m

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1864, the Holliday's Cove Railroad Company will, under the authority of its charter from the Legislature of Virginia, and under the Act of Congress declaring the Railway bridge at Steubenville a lawful structure, commence the elevation of the channel span of said Bridge, and for safe purpose, it will be necessary temporarily to obstruct the three hundred feet designed as a channel-way.

Attention of persons engaged in navigation, is called to the provision of the second section of the Act of Congress, "and the officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating said river, are required to regulate the use of their said vessels and boats, and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the *elevation construction* and use of said bridge."

All persons are also notified that the span next west of the channel span is erected at an elevation of 65 feet above low water, and there is a water-way exceeding two hundred feet between the piers; and that the water-way between the piers next east of the channel span also exceeds two hundred feet, and that the headway here will be clear, as the company do not intend to proceed with the erection of this span until the channel span is completed, and the obstruction necessary to its erection removed.

All persons are notified further that this bridge is erected without a draw, and that all the requirements of the Act of Congress have been complied with, by the company.

The erection of the channel span will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and due notice will be given as to the time when the obstructions will be removed.

The Holliday's Cove Railroad Company.
oct24-3w] By THOMAS L. JEWETT, President.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 32 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send either of the above named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him attached to the bonds.
W. H. BARNES,
oct6-1m Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS

of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, on Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th, between the hours of 11 m. and 1 o'clock, p. m.

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
oct25-2w

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, October 24, 1864.

TO ASSESSORS AND ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Notice is hereby given that the Blank Duplicates for 1865 are now ready for delivery. The provisions of the law requiring those Books to be returned to the proper office by the first of January next, will be strictly enforced.

By direction of County Commissioners.
oct25-3td&1tw HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
oct22-1m Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH,
October 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
oct21-1m

CITIZENS BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct, 21st, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 21st, between the hours of 11 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 1st, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
oct22-6t

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
oct20-11m

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock, m.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.
oct19 2w

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS.

E. E&S, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in all kinds of Wire Work, Prints, Window Shades, &c. &c. &c. se7

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES DOWN, 128 Wood st.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

DOUBLE BILL:—Five act Tragedy, three act Drama, WM. HENDERSON as Ingomar. Songs and Dances.

THIS EVENING, will be presented for the second time in four years, the celebrated five act play, entitled

INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN.
Ingomar, the Barbarian.....Wm. Henderson
with an admirable power of cast.

To conclude with

AZAEL, THE PRODIGAL SON.
With a full and complete cast.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jo28:1y

OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE BANNER PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANNER PETROLEUM COMPANY,

are requested to pay the amount of their subscription forthwith, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wood street.

JOHN SEMPLE, Jr., Secretary.
oct21 1w

PAXTON PETROLEUM CO.,

The books of the above named Company are now open for subscription at the Banking House of ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO., No. 75 Fourth street. Persons wishing to invest in one of the most promising Oil Companies in the country would do well to call at once and examine maps and description, and satisfy themselves of the real value of the property.
oct21-1w

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

oct20-1m J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HOMEGGER, 251 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-1f

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,00 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....232,219 00
Assets.....$732,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$82,000
Cash Capital.....$400,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.
Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.
S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct2 79 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

Reference in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARK,	W. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. MAY,	CHAS. ARNOLD,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN LEWIS, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
R. H. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6:1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
R. P. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BRADLEY PARSTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au23-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au2-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
se6:6m

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct4 1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
jy6-1y PITTSBURGH.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap6

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufacturer of Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se8 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY
Corner Penn and Ohio avenue and Price street
manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds. Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL, and
MANILLA ROPE,
by the COIL or CUT, to any desired length, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices and freight.
LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oct20-2m

SUNDRIES—
200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
300 bbls extra No. 1 Soap;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
35 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BALSLEY,
oct19 No. 179 Liberty street.

GEO. B. JONES. } HENRY E. CAMPE. OLIVER D. JONES

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct12 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY E. CAMPE.

The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 13th, 1864.
oct12-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM McKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh,

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct-2m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Petroleum Oils at lowest cash manufacturers rates. No. 1289 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., McClintock & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.
se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 251, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
200 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
800 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7] No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
te1

REDUCTION.
26 Melodeons,
29 Cabinet Organs,
4 Second-hand Melodeons.
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
au26-6m No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Third street, Pittsburgh
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KEES & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PLINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22:1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
133 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
oct1 164 Smithfield street.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack. Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville, Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for coking purposes, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. se24

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give sat sfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor.
No. 13 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

R. E. SELEERS & CO Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct3-3m

FOR SALE.
1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 8 ft. long.
1 Still, 7 ft. diameter. 12 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
4 Stills, 6x4 cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above all in good order. For price and further information address
WM. WARD & Co.,
se23-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50 -100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of notes to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent, per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dotes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se24-1w

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Finaucial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19:1f JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r	

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually. Principal payable in Coin, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy30

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh Office, 55 Market street. se7

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 80 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 140 Fourth Tne above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE
oct21-td Agent for the Estate.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE, with two acres of ground, corner of Ridge street and West Commons, Allegheny city.

Enquire at 57 Water street, Pittsburgh.
oct25-1w A. M. MARSHALL.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
Executors, &c.
oct21-tf

FOR SALE—
Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient drive for business men. On the premises is a two story frame house, with south and west front 42x34, with veranda and portico; a commodious stable 12x24, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of Quince, Peach and Pear—with a grapery, producing 15 to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of Shrubbery, evergreens and timber. The place is one of the most desirable

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R. SEMPLE, PRES. | J. R McCUNE, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 25, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s, new	101¼	101½
" "	101½	101¾
U. S. Cert. of Indebtedness	95	95¼
Allegheny County 5s	78	.....
Pittsburgh 5s	76½	.....
Lawrence County Bonds	30	.....
Citizens' Insurance	61	.....
Eureka Insurance	.....	58
St. Clair street Bridge	.....	41
Monongahela Navigation Co	.....	45
Allegheny Valley R. R.	.....	14
Coanstaville R. R.	.....	13
" Interest	.....	13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	16
Steubenville and Indiana	16	.....
Allegheny & Manchester	.....	60
Allegheny Bank	57½	.....
Citizens "	60	.....
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	59½	62
German Trust Bank	.....	40
Third National	109	.....
1st National Allegheny	110	.....
Lucesco Oil	.....	22
Dunlap Well Company	.....	20
Acme	.....	.50
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	13	.....
Columbia	85	.....
Ohio Valley	17½	.....
Stella	90	.....
Federal	151	1½
Flaming Flood	.....	4½
Pittsburgh and Great West	195	.....
Oil Basin	9	9
Eldorado	.....	9½
Cherry Run Central	.....	77
Phillips	7¾	8½
Merchants	.....	1½

TUESDAY, October 25, P. M.

—Transactions at the Board comprised offerings of a large number of our local stocks and securities. The bids for our County and City Bonds are much lower than a week ago when two or three per cent. more was offered.

—The offerings for the National Banks indicate an appreciated value, and we learn that sales are occasionally made at about the prices offered.

—Columbia Oil Stock is gradually recovering its former position—77 was offered, 85 asked. Oil Basin sold at 9, Federal at 1¾. Dal sell is very dull, the dividend just declared of one per disappoints many holders of its stock.

—Connellsville Railroad stock sold at 12 to-day.

—The following sales of stock took place at the Commercial Sale Rooms, A. McIlwaine Auctioneer, Tuesday, Oct. 25:

80 shares	Cherry Run Central	1 37½
100 "	Phillips	2 90
50 "	Fleming & Blood	4 00
100 "	Ross	1 10
100 "	Federal	1 50
100 "	McKelvy	1 10
100 "	Phillips	7 50
100 "	Linden	5 05
100 "	Allegheny Valley	2 00
100 "	Ohio Valley	1 25
100 "	Story & Cherry	1 15
100 "	Stella	90

—Oil Company stocks in Philadelphia yesterday were largely dealt in, and the dividend-paying shares were generally sustained, some few of them advancing a fraction. At the close the market was unsettled, and there was not much disposition to purchase for investment.

—The stock markets in all the Atlantic cities lack activity, and it is not probable that there will be any great amount of business in stocks or anything else until it is ascertained into whose hands the Government is to be placed after election, when the markets will have a basis, and business will revive. Everything like speculative movements must be kept in suspense until that period. Considerable amounts of stock are being carried with a hope of being able to unload after the election at improved prices; but that the expected improvement will be realized appears by no means certain. There is reason to apprehend that the large amount of securities that will then be thrown upon the market may produce a unexpected depression.

—An impression that the issue of Certificates is permanently suspended appears to have gained ground in some quarters, but is without any authority. Mr. Fessenden cannot possibly dispense with the use of them, as they present a most valuable means of meeting the irregularities of expenditures. Moreover, to stop the issue would require over two hundred millions of dollars additional loan during the ext twelve months, to pay the maturing Certificates.

—There must be a most delectable financial condition in the Chicago money circles. Hear the *Tribune* on the subject:

"The week closes on a remarkably quiet and easy money market. Never in the monetary history of Chicago have bankers been more securely fortified against any financial contingency which may happen—never had they so much available money in their vaults. The demand for money from legitimate borrowers is very small. Men of that class are indisposed to enter upon any moneyed transactions in the present uncertain condition of affairs. They prefer to wait the more certain development of events, which will be sure to follow the Presidential election, or a decided victory in the field. As we have before frequently stated, speculators can receive no recognition from bankers. And thus, one class refusing to operate, and another shut out from favor, it is not to be wondered at that the bankers should have plethoric vaults. The opening of the packing season, now at hand, will afford a fine opportunity for the bankers to extend their line of discounts, and we doubt not they will be glad to do it. The financial disasters which overtook us a few weeks since are not without compensating principles—they have laid up a large margin of capital for the use of packers, whereas the prospect of that class of our business men for an abundance of means to carry on their operations, did not seem encouraging thirty days since. Taken as a whole, the people of Chicago were never more blessed with financial privileges than they are to-day."

Was there ever such a millenium state of affairs?

—A petty fraud, says a Philadelphia paper, and one likely to deceive, has been discovered by the cashier of one of the banks of that city. A fifty dollar three years' and seven and three-tenths coupon note, issued in August 1864, with the coupons cut off, was offered for deposit as legal tender currency. Almost any one might be deceived with one of these notes while, with the coupons detached, they are not worth over forty dollars each.

—The total imports at New York for the week compare as follows:

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 1.
Dry Goods	$ 786,511	752,503	785,179	917,904
G. Mdse	1,588,814	2,212,005	2,512,484	2,653,102
Total	$2,375,325	2,964,508	3,247,663	3,571,006

The principal imports are wool, $28,756; tea, $10,500; sugar, $156,891; molasses, $75,825; coffee, $166,937; cotton, $440,265; iron, $146,751. The imports are steadily receding with no prospect of an immediate advance. The exports of merchandise in farm produce continue upon a liberal scale, and at no distant day will produce a reduction in the price of sterling bills.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE }
Wednesday, October 26, 1864. }

BUSINESS—An improvement was perceptible yesterday. The demand for certain leading articles was more active; although, as regards prices, we have no material change to notice. The weather was pleasant. Our rivers are steadily declining; boats, however, manage to get along without much difficulty. Freights to all points were scarce; it takes a boat some time to pick up a paying trip. The boats to Cincinnati have formed a regular line, and are doing a moderate business. The packet for this day is the "Glide No. 3." She will leave at 4 P. M.—passengers can rely on this. She will be followed by the "Guidon," she being next in turn. The "Citizen" did not get off last evening, but will leave for St. Louis to-day. The steamer "Wm. Butler," a fine light draught boat, leaves this afternoon for Cincinnati. The "Jonas Powell," from Gallipolis, had all the freight she could carry on the water, including 800 barrels flour for the Eastern markets; she returned last evening. The "Emma Graham" left for Zanesville with a fair trip. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market has been active for some days, with a liberal amount of transactions. Among the sales were 200 bbls, at $2 50, and 100 do choice at $3 00.

CHESTNUTS—The market was firm, with a good local demand; sales of 150 bushels at $3 75 @4 ₱ bush.

CLAY—The market has been steady for some days. Prices have undergone no particular change, being governed by the receipts. We note sales of 8 loads at $40@41. Baled was held at $55.

LARD—The market was not active, buyers and sellers being apart in their views; sales of 10 tierces at 22½@22¾c.

EGGS—The market was firm, the demand being in advance of the supply. Regular sales were made at 30c per barrel.

GRAIN—The demand for most articles was steady, at fair rates. The sales of Wheat were restricted at former prices. The stock on hand is limited. The mills have but a limited supply. Oats—Was brisk of sale; 700 bushels changed hands at 85c; 1 car load do on private terms. Rye—There is nothing doing; prices nominal. Barley—Steady: sales of Spring at $1 60; Fall at $1 65.

HAY—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. All good parcels offered found ready purchasers at 38@40c. The demand being in advance of the supply.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was moderate and so were the sales. Holders were firm in their views and inclined to ask an advance. Sales for home use were made at a variety of prices, according to the brands. Extra, sales of 2 bbls at $9 75@10 00; Extra Family, 115 bbls at $10 50@10 75; 50 do Choice at $11 00. Other lots were disposed of at the same range of prices. Country and up river lots sold below these figures.

CHEESE—The market contains a fair supply. Prices have undergone no change for some days. Sales of 75 boxes Western Reserve at 20@22c. Hamburg was held at 24c.

POTATOES—Were selling freely, more especially the better descriptions. 450 bush Peach Blows sold from store at 90c ₱ bush. Sweet—Marietta was dull at $5 ₱ bush. Jersey do active at $6@6 50 with sales of 15 bbls.

SALT—The market was unchanged, with sales at $3@3 10.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The sales were moderate. Prices unchanged.

CRANBERRIES—Were selling in a small way at $12@15 ₱ bbl for cot...mon and cultivated.

BARLEY MALT—Was in good demand, with a good demand, prices ranging from $2@2 25 ₱ bush.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 26, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	5c
1½ to 6, by ¼ to ½ inch	5½
1½ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	5½
1½ to 1¾ by ⅛ inch	6

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	5½
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	6
⅞ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	6½
⅞ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	6½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

⅝ to 6 inch	6½
1¾ and 2	7
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1⅝	10½
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12½
½ inch	13
Scraps cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.	

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¾ inch	5½	⅞ and 9-16 inch	8½
2⅝ to 2¾	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9½
⅞ to 3¼ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
3⅛ to 3½ inch	9½	¼ inch	10
⅞ and ¾ inch	8½	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9½	¼ inch	10½
⅝ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	¼ inch	9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 21	11½
" 23 and 26	11½
" 27	11½
All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra	

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10½
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¾ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	9
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9½
1½ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ½ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 12½	2d Fine	11 12½
8d and 9d	9 37½	10, Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 88
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 38
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12¼ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Boston Petroleum Market.

The market is decidedly firmer, especially for the crude article, which is getting scarce, the extensive operations of refiners during the excitement attending the late upward range of gold having left the primary markets nearly bare of this description. Free refined oil is also in increased demand for consumption, the present high charges of gas companies having tended to bring the article into more general use for illuminating purposes. Bonded oil is not much inquired for just now, owing to the financial troubles abroad and depressed condition of the foreign markets for all kinds of American produce. Holders, however, are quite firm, believing that with the small stocks now available the starting up of a fair demand for export, which is likely to occur before long, will have the effect to materially advance the present comparatively low rates for this commodity. We quote crude at 43@45c; refined at 65@68c, in bond, and 75@80c, duty paid, up to 90 @95c for Kerosene. Naptha is selling at 45@50c ₱ gallon.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Iron Market.

October 22.

The market for Pig has been a little firmer and more active during the upward tendency of gold, but subsequently relapsed into its former torpid state. Foreign brands have been selling quite freely at the reduced rates, but the domestic article is not offered to any extent at present prices. Sales of 600 tons Scotch No. 1, Gartsherrie brand, at $65; American No. 1 at $60@63 ₱ ton, cash. Bar Iron is in moderate demand; sales of common at $190@200; refined $200@225 ₱ ton. Nails dull at 10c ₱ lb, cash, for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

Cincinnati Hog Crop.

Hogs are worth $12 50, net, on the spot. One house cut a small lot on Saturday.

New Mess Pork for December delivery is offered at $33@35. Not much confidence is shown or in the trade, on the part of packers and dealers.

The report that the government intends packing the Kentucky hogs, is doubted, on the ground of its absurdity, though it would not be a foolish a thing to do so, as it was to drive hogs from Kentucky to Knoxville, Tennessee, last winter, to cure the meat there. It is to be hoped that the Commissary General will abandon the idea of packing pork at any point, for should he do so, he will not only injure the trade, but it would be a positive loss to the government.

Boston Copper Market.

October 22.

The market is dull for all descriptions. Small sales of Sheathing Copper at 70c, and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 50c ₱ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Brazers' Copper are selling at 70c, and Yellow Metal Bolts at 54c, 6 mos. Ingot Copper is a shade firmer, at 48@49c, with considerable sales in New York at 46½@48c for Detroit and Portage Lake; Baltimore not offering under 48½@ 49c. Old Copper is worth 45@46c, cash.—*Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1864. }

Business in the Oil way was active. We have a fair amount of sales to record as compared with the sales made for some days past. Buyers and sellers met half way. Holders declined 1 cent from what was demanded, and buyers went up the same amount, closing at 28c in bulk and 29c in barrels, the latter, of course, to be returned. The receipts foot up to 3,325 barrels. Other cargoes are known to be on the way down, and may arrive at any hour. The sales foot up to near that figure. Our latest report from Oil City and the wells represent a firm market, at a further advance. Liberal transactions were effected at $8 50@9 at the wells, according to the location. It seems that operators up among the oil wells have taken the matter in hand; they intend regulating the prices. Most of them say they will hold on unless their figures are acceded to. The sports East, yesterday, exceed 8,000 barrels. Our latest Eastern reports announce a firm market at a slight advance. The Gold market was as excited as usual. The bulls and the bears have an interesting time. The river to Oil City being too low for steamboat purposes freighting has been carried on the old fashion way. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

CRUDE OIL—We noticed a better demand for Oil, with a liberal amount of sales at a slight advance. We note as follows: 1,000 bbls in bulk at 28c; this transaction was closed late Monday evening. Sales of 350 bbls do in bulk at 28c; sales of 318 bbls at 29c, packages returned; 389 bbls do in bulk at 29c; 200 bbls at 29c, barrels to be returned; sales of 200 bbls at 34½c, packages included; 200 bbls at 35c, same terms; 100 do at 34½c.

TAR—The market remains quiet, with only a limited inquiry. Dealers differ as to what are the current prices. The market at present contains a fair supply.

REFINED OIL—Was in a measure neglected. The demand was limited, and so were the sales. Crude Oil occupied the principal attention of the dealers. We note a sale of 50 bbls free at 75c; sales of 600 bbls bonded, deliverable in Philadelphia in November, at 62½c.

NAPTHA—Was inactive. Prices were nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Ashworth & Bane	764	Maxwell & Palmer	53
Cook & Horner	120	Strickler & Baxter	408
Fisher Bro	428	J Mawhinny	318
T Stockdale	230	Gallagher & Danver	81
J Gallagher	203	H McKelvy	262
G S Long	439		
Total			3325

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

North American Co, 143 bbls refined, for New York.

Lucesco Co, 168 bbls benzine, for Philadelphia.

J Reed, Jr, & Co, 96 bbls for Altoona.

Lockhart & Frew, 562 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

D Kirk, 270 bbls crude, for New York.

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market has given unmistakeable signs of returning animation and vigor during the past week, and all its surroundings wear a more cheerful and encouraging aspect. The upward range of gold, no more, perhaps, than the positive exigencies of consumption, has brought an increased inquiry for fleeces into the market, who are evidently anxious to operate in a quiet way, which shall develop as little excitement and competion as possible. They are generally willing to accede to the increased degree of firmness on the part of holders, who, with an easy money market and greater confidence in the future course of trade, are asking, and in most cases realizing, an advance of some 5c per ₱ upon last week's actual selling rates.

The late heavy rains have rendered the millstreams mostly available for manufacturing purposes, and while many proprietors have contracted to work until almost or no frost need delay, those who have not, and are at liberty to await the "moving of the waters" in the goods market, do not like to stand by idle and lose their chances for a good fall business. It is quite certain, if there are any profits to be made in wool manufactures this season, that now is the time to make them, since the price of the raw material is undoubtedly lower than it will be again for the next eight or nine months.

Of the correctness of this theory wool dealers generally feel well assured, and are not disposed to press sales at current rates, when by holding a few weeks longer they fully expect to realize material advantages. Holders, however, are quite firm, believing that with the small stocks now available the starting up of a fair demand for export, which is likely to occur before long, will have the effect to materially advance the present comparatively low rates for this commodity. We quote crude at 43@45c; refined at 65@68c, in bond, and 75@80c, duty paid, up to 90 @95c for Kerosene. Naptha is selling at 45@50c ₱ gallon.—*Bulletin.*

Chicago Hog Crop.

The receipts of hogs amount to about 8,000 head. Entered sales, 8,820 head, at $9 25@11 50—chiefly at $10@10 50 per 100 lbs.

The market has been active; of the entire receipts a very large proportion has been sold; but prices were a shade lower than yesterday, chiefly on account of the poorer qualities, whilst on extra hogs the market continues firm and unchanged.

Our city packers have taken about 3,600 head; several of them, however, are not at present in the market, and others are buying very sparingly, expecting that present prices cannot be sustained.

Notwithstanding the depression which has for some days past characterized the New York and one or two other markets, shippers are buying rather freely and would evidently, with prices a shade easier, operate on a more extended scale.

In the transactions of the market to-day, we note no quotable change, although there is a general indisposition to accede to present prices, and it is quite clear that our principal operators, both in this market and for other markets, will proceed with the utmost caution until the probable crop for the season can be estimated; and the fluctuations, which at present characterize our general commercial interests, have somewhat subsided.

Boston Fish Market.

October 22.

The market for Codfish is unsettled and prices tending down; the receipts at Gloucester have been considerable, and the latest fares have been sold at a further decline. Sales of Grand Bank at $6@6 50; Bay Fault, $6 50@7 50; small, $5@5 ₱ qtl. In Hake sales of 2,000 qtls at $5 25@ 5 50 ₱ qtl. Pollock are out of the market and nominal. Mackerel are unsettled. In Gloucester they are held above the views of buyers, with large receipts at $12@15 for Bay, and $12@ 16 for Shore. Sales here $14@14 for Nos. 1 and 2 Shore, and $10@12 for Bay. No. 3's are scarce, and have been sold at $11@12 for medium and large. Alewives have been sold at $8 50@9 ₱ bbl. In Pickled Herring there have been sales of split at $6@7, and a cargo of 1,000 bbls ghded at $5 37½@ bbl.

It is understood that both the Bay and Shore fleets engaged in the mackerel fishery have been unusually successful. Besides the large quantities carried by the former directly to foreign markets, the receipts here and at domestic ports have been very large of late, and the supply at present so largely exceeds the demand that fishermen are not realizing remunerative prices.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the auction warehouse to-day numbered 61 hhds. The prices obtained at the Pickett were for 10 hhds common light lugs $8 10@ 10 25; 3 hhds heavy lugs at $11 50 to 12 75, and 2 hhds leaf at $17 25 to 27 75. At the Ninth street, 5 hhds light lugs at $8 80 to 9 10; 4 hhds at $10 75 to 12 75, and 3 of good leaf at $24 75 to 27 75. At the Boone, 2 hhds at $8 05 to 8½; 4 at $10 to 11 25; 8 at $13 to 15 75; and leaf at $18 25 to $25. At the Louisville, 2 hhds at $7 80 to 8 75; 1 at $10 50; 3 at $13 25 to $15, and 2 of good leaf at $23 to 28 25.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 24.

Sales of leaf tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse were 18 hhds., viz.: 12 hhds Mason county leaf and lugs, 1 at $10; 1 at $12; 1 at $14; 1 at $15; 1 at $16; 1 at $18 25; 1 at $19 50; 1 at $21; 1 at $24 75; 1 at $28 50; 1 at $29; 1 at 30; 6 hhds common Kentucky—1 at $5; 1 at $6 25; 1 at $8 25; 1 at $9 50; 2 at $10 25@10 75.

Louisville Hog Market.

The prospects of the maturing corn crop are favorable, and the market should rule much lower than the present inflated range of hogs. We hear of no inquiry for the latter for packing, the presumption that the Government will take the hogs for the army being pretty generally entertained.

Louisville Oil Market.

We quote coal or burning oil 85@65c per gallon, as to quality. Lubricating oil 45@85c as to quality. Lard oil ranges from $1 75 to $1 89 for Green, and $1 60 to $1 70 per gallon for No. 2, by the barrel. Linseed oil we quote at 1 50 to $1 60 per gallon. Benzine 60@65c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Lucesco & Co, 40 bbls refined oil; R Stewart, 49 bush potatoes; R Miller, 69 do do; Mrs. Baxter, 24 do do; A R Stewart, 52 do do; S Hugan, 17 do do; Mrs. Weaver; 5 bbls apples and 8 sacks corn; S Barker, 58 bush potatoes; J Montooth, 15 do do; M Dagraff, 35 do do; J Owens, 20 do do; H Schoffer 11 baskets do; R Jones, 15 baskets of apples; B Hamill, 11 do do; G Richey, 81 do do; J Harron, 24 do potatoes and apples; W H Ross, 20 bush potatoes; Mr. Sands, 8 do do; McIlwain, 10 do apples; J Stewart, 32 do do; Armstrong, 12 do potatoes and 2 bbls apples; W Dunn, 12 do apples. Mrs Stottle, 10 bush potatoes; Mrs Pfeifer, 8 baskets potatoes and 4 bags do; P S Weaver, 4 bags chestnuts; Atcheson, 100 bbls coke.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—C G Hussey & Co, 1 box old copper, and 1 pckg; C Poncher, 3 bbls apples; Murtland & Co, 10 bbls tobacco; McDonald & A, 15 do do; W McCullough, 2 boxes glass ware; O Glass, 8 pkgs household goods; W H Hamilton, 16 bbls white lime; R Anderson, 10 boxes tools; L H Voigt, 145 bbls apples; W Stewart, 60 bushels potatoes; Owens & Kenny, 1 car apples.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Jno Rice, 1 car hay; J Rhodes, 5 do barley; Rea & Keil, 160 sks oats; R D Dougherty, 1 bbl cider; Suttle & F, 96 bxs cheese; Owens & K, 35 bbls apples; W Williams, 1 car old scrap; Lambert & Shilpton, 25 doz brooms; L H Voight, 8 bbls apples; Sigmeyer & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; Colp & S, 200 do do; Schomaker & Lange, 100 do do.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Gallipolis.

PER JONAS POWELL—Clarke & Co, 800 bbls flour; Col Cross, 34,670 lbs bar iron; R W Poindexter, 34 pkgs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 25.

The Stock market this morning retained the improved features of yesterday. The market was generally stronger and transactions generally larger. In Railroad stocks there was an active movement, with a gradual advance in prices. State stocks firm, but quiet. Railroad bonds a shade higher, but dull. Bank stocks more active and higher. Government stocks were in more demand, with symptoms of a revival of purchases for exports. Agents for foreign bankers bought considerable lots yesterday. The Second Board was dull and generally lower. In Railway there was less disposition to do business. Government Stocks rather better than in the morning.

The Gold market shows less strength than yesterday. The bull clique appear to have accomplished their object and are operating less actively. Speculation broke down after the regular Change hours this afternoon. The sudden turn of the market was ascribed to the failure of speculators for a rise to find buyers at the advanced figures. At the close it stood 214. Money market without change. The demand for exchange is comparatively firmer. There is a firmer feeling generally in produce and merchandise, but no corresponding increase in business. Gold closed at Evening Board at 212⅞.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

MARKET MODERATELY ACTIVE.

NEW YORK, October 25.

The week opened moderately active in the dry goods market, but the advance of the past two weeks is barely sustained on many descriptions of goods. At a sale of woolen and clothing goods the bidding was tame and prices very moderate, scarcely sustaining the advance of the past week. Very few duplicates were made. At a special sale of bonnets, ribbons and millinery, there was a fair attendance of buyers, and prices were slightly advanced on previous sales. At an extensive sale of white goods, Vienna Broche shawls, Geneva, British and French goods, and 500 pieces of Saxony woven goods, and a very large line of handkerchiefs, sold quickly at the advance. The dress goods realized a nominal advance and were generally duplicated. At the sale of hosiery goods and gloves, there was a sharp advance on gloves, ranging from 10 to 14 per cent. over former sales.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

The gold market shows less strength than yesterday. The bull clique appear to have accomplished their object, and are operating less actively. The fluctuations during the evening have not exceeded 1⅛. The market opened at 212½, and at latest quotation stood 213.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Money continues easy, at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet, at 169@169½. Gold firmer and rather quiet, opening at 212½, and advancing to 213⅝, declining to 212⅞, and advancing to 213⅞, closing at 214. Government Stock steady. Stocks better. R. I., 94¼; N. W., 42; Do., 76; Clev. & Pitts., 100; Hudson, 121; Reading, 106; Michigan, 123¾; Mich. Southern, 69¾; Ft. Wayne, 97⅝; N. Y. Central, 120; Atlantic Steamship Co., 34; Quicksilver, 79½; Missouri 68, 60; U. S. 6s, 2-20 coupons, 107½; 7-30 $1 coupons, 106.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Cotton steady and more doing at $1 25 for middling. Flour—State and Western opened at 20@30c better, and closed dull, improvement partially lost, at $10 30@10 75. Extra red at $10 80 @12, trade brands included, and in sales are 7,000 bbls at that state for first half November, 5,000 bbls do for first half November at $9 75. Whisky opened firm and closed dull, and opened at 81 72½@ 1 76 for Western, closing at $1 75. Wheat opened 3@5c better, and closed dull with the improvement lost; sales of winter red western at $2 25; inferior to fair do at $2 15@2 20; choice amber Michigan $2 35. Rye quiet and firm. Barley more active. Corn 2½c higher, with fair demand partly for export; sales at $1 60 for mixed western, and 1 62c better at $1 57½@62 for western. Wool quiet and firm. Sugar ¼c better with active demand; sales at 18½@19½c for Porto Rico, and 15½@18½c for Muscovado. Molasses quiet; sales at 87½c at $1 12½@1 15. Petroleum active and firmer at 46½ @47; refined in bond, 64@67; do free, 81@82. Pork firmer, with more doing, at $39 50@41 for mess; $46@43 75 for new do, cash and regular way, closing at $43 37 cash; $38 50@39 for prime, and $42 50 for prime mess; also 3,300 barrels new mess for November 5th and 5th, buyer's option, at $43 75. Beef firmer at 8@13 for country mess; 13@19 for repacked mess, and 19@24 for extra mess; beef hams steady at 25c. Cut meats firm at 16½@18c for shoulders, and 17¼@21c for hams. Lard a shade firmer, with fair business at 20@ 22½c, latter price for very choice. Butter quiet at 30@37½ for Western and 38@46c for State. Cheese firm with fair demand, at 13 @22c ₱ lb.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, October 25.

For beeves, milch cows, veal calves, and sheep and lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's, Hudson River; Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's, in Sixty-fourth street, near Third avenue, and also at Price's, Bull's Head, Sixth street; for swine, foot of Thirty-seventh street, North River, the current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE	—1st qual., ₱ cwt	17 00@18 00
	Fair to good qual	13 00@16 50
	Common	9 50@12 50
	Inferior	7 00@ 9 00
COWS & CALVES	—1st quality	60 00@75 00
	Ordinary	45 00@55 00
	Common	35 00@45 00
	Inferior	30 00@35 00
VEAL CALVES	—1st quality ₱ lb	12 @ 13
	Ordinary	10 @ 11½
	Common	9 @ 9½
	Inferior	8½@ 9
SHEEP & LAMBS	—Extras, ₱ head	8 00@
	Prime	6 50@ 7 50
	Ordinary	5 00@ 6 00
	Common	4 00@ 5 00
	Inferior	3 00@ 4 50
SWINE	—Corn fed, ₱ cwt	12 00@13 00
	Still fed	11 00@12 00

The receipts of beef cattle were again heavy, and the market depressed, while prices declined 1@2c ₱ lb on the average. The bulk of the offerings were common, and sold low, but nearly all kinds were to off. The range being from 7 to 18c for bulk sold at from 11 to 16c. Swine are rather low, but closed steady.

The total receipts of all stock at all the yards for this week and last week were as follows:

Total Beeves	6,511
Cows	113
Veal Calves	1,918
Sheep and Lambs	23,840
Swine	19,754
Total last week:	
Beeves	7,688
Cows	140
Veal Calves	1,500
Sheep and Lambs	24,000
Swine	11,733

Philadelphia Market.

October 25.

Flour very dull, and little export demand; Extra $10 25; extra family, $11@13. Wheat quiet, but firm; white $2 40@2 60. Corn quiet; yellow $1 62. Oats higher; Pennsylvania 86c. Petroleum quiet; crude 85@87c; refined in bond 62@64c.; do. free 78@80c. Whisky steady; Ohio $1 75.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 25.

Flour dull. Wheat declined 5@7c; sales at $1 74@1 75 for No. 1; $1 64 for No. 2. Corn quiet at $1 29 for No. 1 and $1 26@1 29 for No. 2. Oats dull at 65@65½c. Whisky declined 14c; sales at $1 02. Provisions quiet. Receipts: Flour, 6000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 17,000 bush; oats, 97,000 bush. Shipments: Flour, 6000 bbls; wheat, 48,000 bush; corn, 33,000 bush; oats, 76,000 bush.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.

Flour firm; Western Extra, $11. Wheat advanced; Southern Red, 82 52@2 62; Kentucky White, $2 80. Corn—White, $1 75. Whisky is dull and nominal at $1 78@1 80. Groceries quiet.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling
Wm. Butler	Black	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Iron City	Noss	Louisville.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
Jonas Powell	Lee	Gallipolis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were four feet six inches water in the channel, and falling slowly.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer "Minerva," Capt. Gordon. She leaves at noon.

THE Steamer Caroline passed Cincinnati on Monday from Nashville, with the 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Sirwell. Destination, Pittsburgh.

THE favorite steamer "Citizen," Captain Stevens, is announced to leave this day for Cairo and St. Louis. Persons going that way will be well cared for. Mr. Rinehart, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The first-class passenger steamer, Glide No. 3, Captain W. B. Anderson, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati, and intermediate ports. Passengers and shippers can depend on this. The speed and accommodations of this boat are A No. 1. We take pleasure in recommending her.

THE new passenger steamer Guidon, Capt. Batchelor, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. We take pleasure in recommending her to travelers. Mr. Whittaker, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fine light draught passenger steamer, W. Butler, leaves to-day at 4 P. M., for Cincinnati. This boat is in